3 OCT. 1929

INSURANCE.
Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1681.

INSURANCE.
We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

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VOL. XVII NO. 23-5- BOMBAY FRIDAY OCTOBER 4 1929 ONE ANNA

PREMIER TO INVITE 30 INDIAN LEADERS?

Forecasts Of Round Table Conference

"MORNING POST'S" DISBELIEF

"A Case of Wish Being Father to Thought"

"CONSPIRACY BETWEEN SWARAJISTS AND AUTHORS OF FORECASTS"

LONDON, Oct. 3.

In the mass of verbiage that is published in the British Press regarding the possible turn which British policy in India might take under the Labour Government, it is difficult to sift fact from propaganda. The Liberal organ "Daily News", which can claim to be well-informed, attaches considerable importance to the forecasts of far-reaching Parliamentary announcement relating to India. It has given place of honour to the latest forecast and publishes across the length of a whole page a streamer which runs: "Full Dominion Status for India?" with a further sub-headlines, "India expectant?" The interrogation after the streamer headline seems, to indicate that the paper is not quite certain that the Labour Government really means business, although its correspondent who is responsible for the streamer evidently believes that the Labour Government is in earnest. Says the correspondent: "After the drastic changes in Egypt, Iraq and Russia, India comes as climax". The correspondent refers curtly to the Nehru report and to the letter of Mr. Benn to the Secretary of the Aberdeen Labour Party. Indian circles do not attach any more importance to the letter than they attach that credence to the statement of Dr. Drummond Shiels at the Brighton Conference. There was the fullest freedom of speech in India subject to essential safeguards.

"BASELESS SPECULATION".

In contrast with the importance which the "Daily News" attaches to these forecasts, the "Daily Herald" publishes Mr. Wedgwood Benn's letter to the Aberdeen Labour Party, unpretentiously with the caption "Labour and India".

But the "Morning Post" reads quite a different meaning in these forecasts. The Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Morning Post" entirely discounts all speculations which are current and asserts that they are really baseless, and the only explanation lies in the fact that in all these cases the "wish is father to the thought." The correspondent is not content with discrediting these forecasts. He goes one step further and makes it appear that the authors of these speculations are trying to pull chestnuts out of fire for Swarajists.

The "Morning Post" correspondent as well as the Editor conveniently forget that Swarajists have no organisation in London, and that they have declined to bestow any attention on the Labour Government and that Labour is a least looked forward to as far as Swarajists are concerned. If the "Morning Post" is to be believed, there is a conspiracy between the authors of these forecasts and Swarajists for the reasons bluntly stated by the Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Morning Post."

"INTO THE CLEFT OF STICK."

Dominion Status before the end of the year. It is only very recently that Manatma Gandni predicted failure of this ultimatum to materialise, stating that the people were neither ready nor sufficiently politically-minded to enforce Civil Disobedience. The result is that "Extremists" in India are now turning to the Labour Government to make some kind of statement which would save their faces and help Swarajists to get out of the mess into which their extreme attitude at the Calcutta Congress has got into them. The correspondent then draws attention to Dr. Drummond Shiels reply at the Brighton Conference to references to India and builds hopes on that statement and says that it gives clear enough indication that the Labour Government will not try to force the hands of the Simon Commission or to forestall the findings of the Simon Commission which will not be ready for publication till January.

WHAT ABOUT PRINCES?

In conclusion Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Morning Post" asserts: "It is true that Indian opinion demands Dominion Status which include in the opinion of Indian leaders, the right of India as a Dominion to secede from the Empire if she so chooses, and as and when India thinks fit to secede. But then we have on the other hand the Princes who demand closer cooperation. It is difficult to find a common denominator between the divergent witnesses.

Journalistic circles consider it significant that "The Times" and the "Manchester Guardian" should remain silent on the subject. Other papers also are silent.—Free Press Beam Service.

SPECULATION REGARDING PREMIER'S ANNOUNCEMENT

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 2

Well-informed Indian Quarters express the opinion that invitations in connection with the representation of Indian opinion to meet the Joint Committee will be issued by the Government to Indian Legislature, Chamber of Princes and other organisations. The Result of such a project if it materialises, will be a Round Table Conference as both Indian nationalists and the Princes from separate standpoints have been demanding. It is noteworthy, that the present Government hitherto has made no declaration on Indian policy, and in view of the fact that Indian National Congress meets at Lahore in December, it is thought that the British Government may desire to make a definite pronouncement regarding the attainment of Dominion Status by India, when it may be assumed that the position of the princes and the importance of the States in future constitution are likely to be emphasised.

CHARGE OF HERESY

—:o:—

Scene at Paris Soviet Embassy

M. BESSEDOWSKI'S DRAMATIC ESCAPE

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Paris.—The Soviet embassy was the scene of excitement this morning. The First Counsellor Bessedowski clambered over the rear wall and dashed to the prefecture of police and implored the officials there to secure the release of his wife and son imprisoned in the Embassy. M. Bessedowski declared that the Moscow Cheka had despatched an official to interrogate him on the recent change in his political views. Mr. Bessedowski declined the envoys demand to return to Russia to answer the charge of heresy and requested to be allowed to depart with his family. The envoy produced a revolver and prevented his departure. M. Bessedowski, however, escaped through the back premises and brought back the Director of Judicial Police who secured liberation of his wife and son.—Reuter's Special.

CONGRESS OR PRESIDENT?

—:o:—

Vital Trial of Strength

QUESTION OF TARIFF POWERS

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Washington.—The Senate has adopted a flexible tariff plan restoring to the Congress, the power now vested in the President to change the duties after investigation by the Tariff Commission. The action is likely to precipitate the vital trial of strength between the President and the legislature as Mr. Hoover is anxious to retain the powers for the Executive. The majority of democrats and the group of Independent Republicans feel that the powers in accordance with the Anglo-Saxon law, should be vested in the Congress.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN POET-ACTOR

—:o:—

Harin Chattopadhyaya's Visit To America

POSTPONED DUE TO PASSPORT TROUBLE

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 3.

It is understood that Harindranath Chattopadhyaya has postponed his visit to America and Europe due to passport trouble.—A. P.

DANGE'S WIRE TO BOMBAY COUNCIL PRESIDENT

Prevent Debate on Riot Enqiry Report

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE & C.I.D.

Collegian On 'Circle Of Progressive Youth"

MEERUT TRIAL TO END THIS MONTH?

MEERUT, Oct. 3.

Liakat Hussein, a student of St. Xavier's College, Bombay was examined and cross-examined at length today at the resumed hearing of the Meerut "Conspiracy" case. Examined by Mr. Langford James, the witness stated he knew Miss Chattopadyaya, Mrs. Nambiar, Mr. Hutchinson and others. Witness was a member of the "Circle of Progressive Youth." Mr. Hutchinson, Mrs. Nambiar and Messrs. Chari, Razvi and Srivasta were the other five members of the Circle. The Circle name of Mr. Hutchinson was "Tenacity," that of Mrs. Nambiar was "Solidarity," of Mr. Chari, "Liberty," of Mr. Razvi "Equality," of Mr. Srivasta "Sagacity." Witness's name was "Fraternity." This Circle was busy studying books by MM. Stalin, Lenin and such other authors. When the witness joined the Circle, the subject taught was "Struggle and Tactics." Witness left the Circle, as he did not agree to their trying to bring about a change in the existing order of society. When he left the Circle, communism was being taught.

ASKED BY C. I. D. TO DEPOSE.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sinha, witness said he took part in the play "Red Olinders" along with about a dozen men including Mr. Hutchinson and Mrs. Nambiar. In July last, the witness was called by the Deputy Commissioner, C. I. D. Police, Bombay, and was told that he would be required to give evidence in the case. Witness had wished to appear for the ed by the accused, Dange and Nimbkar.

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE AND C. I. D.

Renupada Ghose, C. I. D. Inspector, Jamshedpur, deposed to his watching the movements of the persons in the strike of the Tata Iron Works and Jamshedpur Tinplate Works. There were two parties in the labour organisations in the Tata strike, one being led by Mr. Homi. Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, who was elected President of the Labour Association, brought about a settlement of the strike. Cross-examined by Chakravarti, witness said in the strike matter, the accused Kishorilal Ghose was with the Party of Mr. N. M. Joshi who is now a member of the Whitley Commission. The hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.

ENQUIRY TO BE OVER THIS MONTH?

At the beginning of to-day's hearing Mr. J. P. Mitter, Junior prosecution counsel, informed that the enquiry would be finished by the end of the present month.

DANGE'S REQUEST TO BOMBAY COUNCIL PRESIDENT.

Accused Dange has sent a wire to the President of the Bombay Council requesting him to prevent any debate or discussion on the Bombay Riot Enquiry Commission Report, and the strike [illegible] court on the plea that the committees had passed [illegible] which were "sub-judice". Meanwhile [illegible] and as it

WAZIR LASHKAR ARRIVES AT DOBANDI

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Oct. 2.

News has been received that after crossing Shutargardan Pass the Wazir Lashkar under Shan Mahmud has arrived without fighting at Dobandi six miles from Kohistani outpost at Khushi and defends the Logar against attack by this route. This Lashkar was to have been joined here by Shah Wali's Lashkar of 1000 Jajis.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY IN AFGHAN AFFAIRS.

—:o:—

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

News from Waziristan shows that absence of British Wazirs and Mahsuds from fighting in Khost was due to the timely action by the Resident in Waziristan, supported by responsible Maliks who were well aware of the dangers involved in participation by fighting men under their control. Enforcing long established Waziristan rule, the Resident refused to permit a Lashkar of Ahmadzai Wazirs from the Wana direction and later a band of Oymanzai Wazirs from near Razmak to use or cross King's High Road which was necessary, if they took the shortest route to Khost. Contrary to press reports it is understood that a few orno Mahsuds collected to join in the fighting. Those Wazirs who went were mostly men with lands on the Afghan side of Durand Line.—A. P.

PROCEEDINGS NOT DROPPED

—:o:—

CASE AGAINST SATIN SEN

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3

Replying to a letter of Sant Kumar Basu, M.L.C., Mr. Mo the Home Member writes Government have definitely ed not to drop the pr against Sjt. Satin Press.

SATIN SEN

The vitality ly decreasing coming dim he recogni terviewed spoke to which increa He sle

MEERUT ACCUSED'S PETITION DISMISSED

"No Specific Instances of Interference" Given

PETITION OF MR. SINHA MEETS SAME FATE

"Entirely Groundless Apprehensions", says Mr. White

MEERUT, Oct. 3.

Mr. R. Milner White, Special Magistrate holding inquiry into the Meerut "Conspiracy" case, delivered orders on the application filed by the Defence Counsel, Mr. Sinha, on behalf of the 21 accused, setting forth some allegations against Mr. Horton, the complainant in the case.

The Magistrate dismissed the application. He also dismissed another application filed by the accused Hutchinson yesterday on behalf of the 28 accused.

In dismissing the former application the Magistrate observed that it was a miscellaneous application arising from an incident which occurred in the Court compound on September 25. It is a subject, he understood, to be under Police investigations and, possibly, of judicial proceedings and as such, he did not like to go in the merits of the incidents.

INCIDENTS DESCRIBED

Describing the incidents Magistrate held that if th ation against Mr. Rama he was doing some offe the law was true, Mr. not do anything wro ing him, nor in resp considered to be a by Mr. Sinha, in his duties as a the allegation question whi other hum trate saw the magi ton for Magistr that Mr. dut he had been rented by the G ment of India for purpos ase and Mr. Horton w see only in name or r local representative o ernment. The Mag to remove all shad hension from the ensed and defi the Court would ed cut, and t not recogni competent nection.

NO TA

SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
3 Oct.	Viceroy of India		19,648
12 „	Mantua* ..	ALL	10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov	Razmak ..		10,602
8 „	Maloja x ..	VESSELS	20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,354
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,038
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,61
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	NOW SAIL	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
11 „	Ranpura ..		16,602
18 „	Rajputana* ..	DIRECT	16,068
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,34
8 „	Morea ..		10,35
15 „	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India		19,000
Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	BOMBAY	10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,038
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*	WITHOUT	16,619
19 „	Morea (Extra)		10,946
26 „	Razmak ..		10,602
3 May	Malwa* ..		11,000
10 „	Narkunda* ..		16,572
17 „	Viceroy of India ..	TRANSHIPMENT	19,648
24 „	Rajputana* ..		16,068
31 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	AT	11,518
7 June	Ranpura x ..		20,847
14 „	Ranchi ..		11,112
21 „	Morea ..	ADEN	10,910
28 „	Mantua* ..		15,134
5 July	Maloja x ..		20,837
12 „	Razmak ..		10,857

...st to alters ...d to b...

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.		
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
22nd „	Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan
25th „	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.
22nd „	Rajputana..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
193		
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
17th „	Macedonia. .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£106 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929.		
9-30 a.m. 4th Oct.	Vasna ..	Basrah via Karachi
8th „	Chakla ..	Karachi v.a Porebunder Dwarka and O Mandvi
th „	Vita ..	Karachi via P'Ora & O. Mandvi
.	Sandra ..	Basrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
	Karapara	East & South Africa,
	..rs ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar.

...D FARES.

...h tickets to Mom... ...hree months are ...t Africa Line ...are Rs. 500/- ...iculars to

...Karachi ...rsday] ...week. ...Gulf ...e.

...ST. ...ST. ...ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M
If you want to Hear Talkies at their Best,
DON'T MISS THIS ONE!
DOUGLAS MACLEAN
IN
CARNATION KID
80 P.C. TALKING 80 P.C.
20 P.C. SOUND EFFECTS 20 P.C.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m
The Physic Phenomenon
ZOMAH
The Lady who can tell you anything
also
MURRAY
The Australian Exapologist
Don't Miss The Mystery Show
Popular Prices.
Booking at Rose & Co.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
AN EPIC DRAMA
OF MOTHER LOVE
LOVE'S CRUCIFIXION
featuring
OLGA TECHECHOWA
An immensely thrilling Picture which grips from the first flicker to the last flash.

THE CAPITOL
THE LAST DAY
At 6-30 and 10 P. M.
The Delectable Beauty
LILLIAN GISH
in the
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Masterpiece
THE ENEMY
TO-MORROW
The Star of "The Hunchback of Notre Dame"
LON CHANEY
IN THE M.-G.-M. PICTURE
THE UNKNOWN
A Superb Mystery Thriller.

A Reliable Kidney Tonic.

Every seeker of robust health should use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the tonic that invigorates weak kidneys, and imparts new strength and energy to anxious kidney sufferers. The successes of a quarter of a century proclaim this medicine a blessing to humanity.

Share in the blessing yourself. Start taking Doan's Pills to-day. Mark how this kidney tonic improves your health; how your back ceases to ache; how your limbs and muscles are freed from pain; how your kidney and bladder disorders quickly disappear. By strengthening weak kidneys, Doan's Pills rid you of urinary trouble, backache, rheumatism, dropsical swellings, sciatica and lumbago.

Don't delay. Avoid needless pain and discomfort; begin with Doan's Pills at once.

All dealers sell Doan's, Rs. 2 per bottle.

Send for FREE COPY of
DOAN'S DREAM BOOK.
Address: P.B.431 Bombay, or P.B.2 104, Calcutta.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED FORGERY AND FABRICATION.

A PARTNERSHIP CASE

Minocher K. Surveyor .. Plaintiff.
Vs.
Baburao S. Parker .... Defendant.
(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wadia).

The plaintiff applied for a rule against the defendant and three others—Sitaram B. Varadkar, Amberam A. Karde and Arjun N. Parker—to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for (1) forging and fabricating a document in this suit with intent to cause damage or injury to the plaintiff and to support the alleged claim which the defendant had made in the suit by way of defence and (2) for fraudulently and dishonestly using the said document as genuine knowing the same or having reason to believe the same to be a forged document and abetting each other in the commission of the said offences and for giving false evidence.

The facts, as alleged, were that the plaintiff filed this suit against the defendants claiming 'inter alia' to be partner with the defendants in the firm of B. S. Parker and Co. from December 1920 and asking for dissolution and accounts of the said partnership. The defendant denied that the plaintiff was a partner with him from December 1920 and stated that the plaintiff was admitted as a partner in his firm on or about 1st November 1923 upon terms and conditions set out in a letter addressed by the defendant to the plaintiff on 25th June, 1925.

The suit came on for hearing before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wadia on two preliminary issues, (1) whether the plaintiff was prior to November 1923 a partner in the said firm and (2) what were the shares of the plaintiff and the defendant in the said firm.

At this trial the defendant produced in evidence a carbon copy of the alleged letter in support of his case. The letter bore the initial of the defendant and was attested by his witness Varadkar and all the above named four persons gave evidence to support the defendant's case stating they had seen or had something to do with the alleged letter. The plaintiff contended that this letter was a fabrication.

His Lordship in his judgment held that the said letter was not a genuine document and seemed to have made up for this case.

The plaintiff submitted that under these circumstances a rule should be granted as stated above.

His Lordship after hearing counsel granted a 'rule nisi' and made it returnable four days after it had been personally served upon the above mentioned four persons.

Mr. J. H. Vakeel instructed by Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla appeared for the plaintiff.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT

TWO CLOTH MERCHANT'S IN TROUBLE

On a charge of embezzlement in respect of about Rs. 4 lakhs, Shivram Kushaldas and Naranji Dayal, two cloth merchants of Bombay were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The complainant Narotam Chaterbhuj son of Chaterbhuj Hanraj in his information stated that his father was a merchant of Bombay and a partner in piecegoods shops doing business in the name of Chhotalal Chaturbhuj and four other firms. The complainant's father died in November 1918 leaving a Will in which he had appointed 4 executors. The executors of the Will were the accused and two others, the latter died in 1919 and 1920 respectively.

The complainant continuing stated that the accused were the trusted servants of his father and were in consequence raised to the position of partners in their respective firms. The complainant's father left considerable immoveable property valued at about 4 lakhs of rupees including the shares in the said 5 firms. By his Will the complainant's father had directed that immediately after his death his shares in the above firms should be discontinued and the estate was to be used in a manner directed in the Will. The executors were to administer the estate and after payment of certain legacies and charities the bulk of the estate was to be handed over to the executors and the complainant and his brother on their becoming majors.

The accused instead of recovering the amounts and investing the same in the proper manner, are alleged to have used the same in order to serve their own objects. Some months ago the complainant asked the accused to give him some of the ornaments left by his father and also for some money for expenses but the accused are stated to have said that they had no money of the Estate with them. This roused suspicions of the complainant and through his solicitors got inspection of the accounts, when the complainant came to know that the accused had done away with almost the whole estate.

The complainant further stated that the accused had made a "clean sweep" of the whole estate of his father and had reduced him and his brother to absolute poverty without any means of livelihood.

Bombay City & Suburbs

TO-DAY.

SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
Charity Football Match, Royal Warwicks vs. Duke of Wellington's, Cooperage, 5 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

Hilla, daughter of Pherozeshaw Dhunjibhoy Patel and niece of Dinshaw Dhunjibhoy Patel passed away at 4 p.m. on the 3rd inst. Funeral ceremony will take place this morning at 8 a.m. (S.T.) from West View Middle Colaba.

R1924

NAVRATRA UTSAV.

Mr V. S. Kumar will demonstrate his magic tricks at Twasta Kasar Pragtik Mandal, Mahim, to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Morea" with the mails from Bombay of 28th ultimo arrived at Aden at 2 a.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 5 a.m. the same day.

SARASWAT BRAMHAN SAMAJ.

A lecture will be delivered in the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj Hall to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Prof. P. V. Kane on "The Vedic Origin of the Science of Religion" when Mr. D. S. Varde has consented to preside.

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

The XX Clinical Meeting of the Ophthalmological Society of Bombay will be held to-day (Friday), at 7 p.m. in the premises of the A.M.C. Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel, when interesting cases will be shown.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

Dr. Georg Mergenstiarne of Norway, who had been to Kafiristan (country of infidels) which at one time was thought to be a country of Fire-worshippers, is now in Bombay on his way homeward. He is to meet a few Parsi scholars and friends at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street, Fort) this (Friday) evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

WESTERN SCHOLARS ON VEDAS.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall Kakadwadi Girgaon, Bombay to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (B.T.) when Snatak Buddha Deoji Vidyalankar will deliver a lecture on "Western Scholars on the Vedas".

Latest Cotton Quotations

NEW YORK FUTURES 8 POINTS DOWN

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 3.

The New York market early advanced on trade buying but later declined on Southern Hedge selling.

Previous Closing Rate	18.95
To-day's Opening Rate	18.93
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	18.87
Difference	—.08

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Oct. 3.

Previous Closing Rate	10.11
To-day's Opening Rate	10.06
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	10.03
Difference	—.08

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Oct. 3.

Silver Ready	23	2	0
Lower	0	2	0
Silver Forward	23	4	0
Lower	0	2	0

Tone of Imperial:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

1st Settlement	52	14	0
2nd Settlement	52	14	0

MR. TAIRSEE'S DISCOVERY

INDIAN WORKERS GET "ABSOLUTELY HIGH" WAGES!

FIXING MINIMUM WAGE, "A VICIOUS PRINCIPLE," SAYS MR. MODY

CITY FATHERS LEAVE QUESTION TO KIND CARE OF WHITLEY COMMISSION

The question of a minimum wage for municipal workers came up for a heated discussion before the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Thursday afternoon. In the absence of Mr. Meyer Nissim, the President, Mr. Boman Behram was voted to the Chair.

Dr. J. N. Choksy moved that the Revenue and General Purposes Committee be requested to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and report what should be the minimum wage for municipal workers in different departments of the municipality.

A VICIOUS PRINCIPLE."

Mr. H. P. Mody opposed the resolution which, in his opinion, sought to establish a very vicious principle. The question of the minimum wage, he said, had been engaging the attention of countries all over the world. It was discussed by the International Labour Conference at Geneva. The mover of the proposition ought to remember that the question of fixing a minimum wage was one of the most important problems awaiting to be tackled by the Whitley Commission. Besides, it was not a question which could be considered when Bombay was in a state of trade depression.

Dr. S. P. Mehta also opposed the resolution.

Mr. I. S. Patel, supporting the proposition, said he did not understand why it was necessary to wait till the arrival of the Labour Commission. The Commission would have nothing to do with bodies like the Corporation. Besides there was a move to boycott the Commission.

The Commissioner strongly opposed the proposition. It would be extremely dangerous, he said, for a body like this Municipality to accept any such principles whatsoever. The question of a minimum wage had given rise to no and of difficulties in Western countries. To his knowledge no country in the World had solved that question satisfactorily. If there were difficulties in the West, there were many more difficulties in the East. Besides the Royal Commission on Labour who shortly to come here and no doubt it would consider the question of a minimum wage in all its aspects and bearings. He advised the House to throw out the proposition and await the decision of the Labour Commission.

"ABSOLUTELY HIGH WAGES IN INDIA."

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, opposing the proposition, opined that the question of fixing a minimum wage was a large one and it required a good deal of deliberation. Nobody, he, contended, having the knowledge of facts could deny that wages in India were absolutely high, and it was difficult to raise them any more. It was a pity, continued the speaker, that the Labour Commission was going to be boycotted by labour people in this country, what did that mean? Was it a regard for the welfare of labouring classes? Certainly not.

Replying to the debate, Dr. Choksey said the Whitley Commission was coming to India not for the benefit of Indian workers but for the benefit of capitalists. The workers in India had no faith in that Commission which, in their opinion, was coming here to safeguard the interests of British Capital in this country.

The proposition was thrown out by the House by a large majority.

Mr. B. P. Wadke moved:—

CLOSING OF SCHOOLS.

That the Schools Committee be requested to keep all the schools closed on the death anniversary days in memory of the late two leading citizens of Bombay, viz., the Hon. Mr. Jagannath Shankersett, and Dr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee."

The proposition in its original form was ruled out of order since it was considered dictatorial in its appearance.

Mr. Wadke modified his proposition requesting the Schools Committee to consider the desirability of keeping the schools closed.

The proposition was opposed by Mr. M. N. Talpade and Prof. Rao on the ground that if they went on closing schools in memory of all prominent citizens, a time would come when schools would have to be closed for all the 365 days of the year. There were other ways of showing respect for the memory of great men than closing the schools.

The proposition was lost.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The following appointments are announced in the "Bombay Government Gazette" published today:—

The appointment of Captain S. A. Paymaster Indian Medical Service (Retired) as Honorary Consul for Roumania at Bombay, has been confirmed.

Mr. J. Baldwin, on relief, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thana, vice Mr. D. S. Raje.

Mr. Dwarkanath Shivram Raje, on relief, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, vice Rao Saheb J. B. Desai, reverting, pending further orders.

Mr. K. C. Rushton, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range is granted, with effect from the 7th February 1930, leave on average pay for seven months and fourteen days and is permitted to retire from Government service on the expiry of the leave.

Mr. Vinayak Krishna Namjoshi, on return to duty, to be Collector, Bombay Suburban District, and Salsette Development Officer, vice Mr. A. H. Dracup proceeding on leave.

The services of Mr. P. G. Shah, an officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Bombay Government, with effect from the 4th September, 1929.

Mr. K. M. Abraham, an officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, has been posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay with effect from the 4th September, 1929.

Dr. V. L. Parmar, to be Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery, Grant Medical College and Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, for a period of five years.

Major J. G. Williams, to be Civil Surgeon, Satara, vice Major W. E. Kirkpatrick, I.M.D., retired.

Dr. D. A. Vaz, to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Bijapur, vice Major J. G. Williams, I.M.D., transferred.

Mr. C. T. Dhruv, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Thana to do the duties of Superintendent, N. M. Mental Hospital, Naupada, in addition to his own, during Mr. Kadam's absence on leave.

Mr. S. C. Jariwala, B.M.S., to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar.

On relief by Lieutenant-Colonel M. S. Irani Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Tresidder to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Karachi.

DECCAN COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY.

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE TO ITS ACHIEVEMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, speaking at the Speech Day of the Deccan College, Poona on October 1, said:—

"Mr. Principal, students of the Deccan College, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

"A College which is celebrating its 66th Anniversary can claim for itself a dignity and that advantage which we call "tradition." I mean the atmosphere left behind by the great names which have been associated with it, names such as Wordsworth, Selby and Bain, and those others whom your Principal has just mentioned and the thought of the numberless young men who, like yourselves, have come here, full of hope, to qualify themselves for their life work.

TRADITION OF THE COLLEGE.

In the course of its long life this College has seen successive generations pass out from its doors, with the best equipment which it could provide, to contribute their share to the mature life of this Presidency and of India; and you have all been assisting in maintaining the high tradition of this College within its walls. The qualities which your Principal has claimed for you—discipline, loyalty and sportsmanship—are things to be proud of, and I am sure that you are proud, as I am in hearing it, that you have shown yourselves worthy of the privilege of being educated here. I ask you to go on being proud of it, for such a pride will be an inspiration to you in after life.

RECORD OF SPORTSMANSHIP.

And perhaps it is due to these qualities, more than to anything else, that you have been able to do so much credit to the staff of the College, and to yourselves, in the successes which you have been winning both in learning and in sport. Indeed if any College won success in one field only, and not in the other, I should say that there was something lacking; and while I congratulate the College heartily on its scholarships and its first classes, which the Principal has just mentioned, I also congratulate it no less heartily on its continued fine record in the inter-Collegiate Sports. And I should like to add a special word of congratulation to the lady students, whose prowess has helped to add to your athletic honours."

His Excellency then distributed the prizes to the winners.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

The Secretary, Bandra Municipality, writes:—

I have the honour to invite your attention to the report under the heading "Bandra Municipality adjournment motion for Das ruled out of order", appearing in your issue of the 22nd ultimo, and to state that the second para of the report is entirely wrong and misleading.

The fact is that Mr. Hiralal moved the motion for adjournment of the House, but as it was not seconded it fell through.

MR. LOWSLEY NOMINATED M.L.C.

The Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation by Mr. W. C. Tudor-Owen, I.C.S., of his office of member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, and has nominated Mr. C. O. Lowsley, being an official, to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

Show the glory of your complexion

NO complexion can look its best if its beauty is marred by minute flakes of decayed cuticle and the pores are choked with the debris of dead tissue. Such accumulations, whilst simply invisible to the naked eye, have a profound influence upon the complexion as a whole, preventing the new underlying skin from displaying its tender, pure freshness. Many a so-called "muddy" complexion is merely the total effect of these minute particles over the skin. Soap and water are powerless to remove these impurities: a substance must be used that imperceptibly dissolves the waste matter and leaves the skin fresh and clear as a baby's.

Mercolized Wax is the only preparation which will effectually remove the mask of dead and decaying cuticle which clogs up the tiny pores of the face. It should be gently massaged in before retiring to sleep, and in the morning wiped off with a dry towel.

Do this regularly and you will be delightfully surprised at the improvement in your looks. Your true complexion, fresh and beautiful, is *underneath* if you will only seek it. There is no further need for you to allow the dead tissue to impart a deadly mask to your complexion. Use Mercolized Wax regularly.

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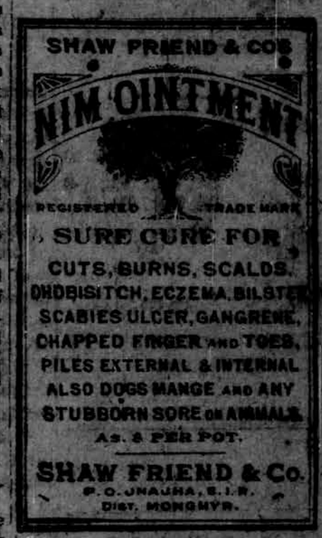

TWASTA KASAR PRAGTIK MANDAL, MAHIM.

Under the auspices of the above Mandal, Navaratra Mahotsav will be celebrated from 3rd inst. to 12th inst. in Mahakali's Temple, Bazar Road, Mahim.

B. F. MADON MEMORIAL FUND.

The following is a further list of donations to the Madon Memorial Fund:—

Amount previously acknowledged. Rs. 14,488, "Sympathiser" Rs. 51, Mr. N. M. Muncherjee Rs. 100, Khan Bahadur Bhaiji Jamshedji Unvala Rs. 25, Mr. A. H. Kikrandis Rs. 51, Mr. Pestonji Cooverjee Sethna Rs. 100, Mr. P. P. Spencer Rs. 31, The Proprietors Mills, Ltd. Rs. 500, Total Rs. 15,396.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1929.

More Baubles?

—:o:—

With the approach of the Lahore session of the Congress on the one hand and of the end of the Simon Commission's labours on the other, the question of the future Government seems to have become a live issue in Britain. The "Morning Post" is understood to have started a regular offensive against India's demand for complete Dominion Status. We are glad that the need for such an offensive is felt. According to the Free Press the Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" has made some "important disclosures". But the so-called disclosures are only familiar speculations about the expected announcement in Parliament by the Labour Government on the Indian question. That such an announcement has long been overdue and will be made before the end of the year goes without saying. But even the tenour of that announcement has been the subject of speculation for days past. And the "Daily Telegraph" is only the latest paper to join in the speculation. The chief purport of the announcement, says the "Telegraph" Correspondent, will be to reassure Indian opinion that the goal of the British policy in India is "eventual establishment of full Dominion Status", thereby ending all the controversy which Sir Malcolm Hailey had raised by his attempt at drawing fine distinctions between responsible Government and Dominion Status. Only those who are purblind can believe that Indians would be reassured by a mere interpretation—a superfluous one at that—of an old declaration about the ultimate goal of the British policy in India. When the complete fulfilment of the old declaration is overdue and when the British rule in India is itself trembling in the balance, an announcement of the nature suggested must seem a mockery to a man with any commonsense. The Lahore Congress will not need the lead of any Independence Party or any set of "wild men" to consign the latest empty promise to the same place to which it has consigned the past broken pledges.

It seems that a fresh announcement is not the only bauble to be dangled before Indians. Another is a make-believe Round Table Conference, about which there has been much loose talk since the advent of the Labour Government. That Government may be given the credit of having discovered soon enough that the Simon Commission has been a colossal failure. But bound by its past commitments and prestige-ridden like any Imperialist Government, it would not cut short the career of the Commission. It seems to have decided to let the Commission run its course and to submit its report as well as the report of the Indian Committee to a "Round Table Conference" consisting of a Joint Parliamentary Committee and representatives of India. According to the latest message by Reuter "well-informed Indian quarters express the opinion that invitations in connection with the representation of Indian opinion to meet the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament will be issued by the Government to the Indian Legislature, the Chamber of Princes and other organisations". The message proceeds to say: "The result of such a project, if it materialises, will be a Round Table Conference which both the Indian Nationalists and Princes, from separate standpoints, have been demanding." We may presume that the message is not entirely groundless. But we must add that the Conference demanded by Indian Nationalists is not one in which their representatives are only "associated" with the Joint Parliamentary Committee for the purpose of dotting the "i"s and crossing the "t"s in the Simon Report. The farce of the "Joint Free Conference" need not be repeated. Unless the Indian representatives have an authoritative voice in the Conference, it will be a deliberate fraud to call it a Round Table Conference, and the Congress is the last body to be deceived by such a fraud. If the Labour Government really means peace and good-will, its announcement should not be a mere promise for future fulfilment but an immediate offer of fulfilment of past promises and the details of the offer and its acceptance should be worked out by a genuine Round Table Conference of the plenipotentiaries of the Government of Britain and the people of India.

A Great German

—:o:—

"Revere the old, live for the present, have hope in the future". This was the concluding exhortation of Dr. Gustav Stresemann to his countrymen in a long and stirring message published in the "Koelnische Zeitung" of Aug. 4 on the occasion of celebrating "ten years of the German Republic". The sudden death of this great German statesman will stagger Germany. His loss will be keenly felt in the field of international politics, particularly at Geneva where his work in collaboration with M. Briand, for the promotion of international peace had just begun to bear fruit. Gustav Stresemann was with Walter Rathenau an example of the indomitable spirit of the Prussian who has escaped from the rigidity and prejudices of the narrow outlook of his class, to assimilate the wider possibilities of working for the Fatherland in co-operation with the other elements in modern German politics, and succeeds by sheer hard work and a passion for organisation in impressing his will and policy on the nation. Re-organisation, reconstruction and consolidation were the watchwords of Stresemann's political career and he died in harness working for his country, working to make her realise that she must not "split up into classes or groups of interests but must hold together".

In post-War period no other German statesman held public attention not only in his country but throughout the Continent as Dr. Stresemann did. Entering the German Parliament at the early age of 29, he rose to be Chancellor of the Reich but his 'metier' was not in remaining the head of a Government but in consolidating German foreign policy whatever political complexion the ministry of the day bore. He became Foreign Minister and he remained Foreign Minister after every ministerial reshuffle. He laid down the principles of German foreign policy after the notorious Treaty of Versailles and worked unceasingly for putting those principles into practice, his great objective being that his country should be able to rid itself as soon as possible of the humiliating and crushing burdens which that Treaty imposed upon it. Her managed to arrange a security pact with France, in spite of the powerful opposition of the German Nationalists who vehemently protested that Dr. Stresemann was dragging Germany "to wallow in French mud". He successfully negotiated the Locarno Treaty and secured Germany entry into the League of Nations and then proceeded to tackle the two problems of Rhineland evacuation and reparations, patiently urging the French and the Geneva League to accept the view that the two problems must be considered separately. In the evacuation of the Rhineland by British troops last month lay the first fruits of his victory and the acceptance at the Paris Conference of the Young Plan for inter-allied debt settlements later agreed to at the Hague with concessions to Britain, was mainly due to his discreet and skilful manoeuvring. Had he lived longer, Dr. Stresemann would have guided the ship of German politics, rapidly into a safe haven. His death leaves a void in the ranks of front bench German politicians which cannot be easily filled.

Right Decision

—:o:—

Are we to expect another long drawn-out battle between the official forces in the Assembly and its redoubtable President? A mischievous message from the special correspondent at Simla of the "Times of India" states that Government are now considering "the principle that underlies a particular incident" at the tag end of the recent session of the Assembly. The "incident" was that Mr. Patel declined to accede to the request of the Leader of the House to extend the session beyond the 26th September, because foresooth, the Government were particularly anxious to rush through a most controversial proposal, the "temporary" appointment of a Commissioner of Medical Standards and Qualifications. If the Government could bring up this matter in regard to which the Indian medical profession and the general public had declared themselves to be definitely hostile and which was sure naturally to evoke the severest protest from the popular benches, they cannot blame Mr. Patel for helping them out of the mess in which they had landed themselves. The Simla apologist of the Government of India puts the blame on the Standing Committee which rightly turned down the proposal. But his very language betrays the weakness of the Government's case. He remarks: "The Committee, representing as it does every section of the House, wanted some time to decide it (the proposal for the temporary appointment), and Government obtained its decision rather late". Had the Standing Committee been a body solely composed of "Jo-hukumis," the decision would have been "obtained" much earlier. But that is hardly Mr. Patel's fault. According to Standing Order 3, the interpretation of which by Mr. Patel in an impartial manner, has disconcerted the official benches, the President "shall have due regard to the state of business of the Assembly". The President did. His sense of "due regard" prevented him from allowing the Government to have another day beyond the scheduled time of the session just to rush through a controversial proposal. He has appreciated the "underlying principle" of Standing Orders far better than his vexed critics.

INDIA & LABOUR GOVERNMENT

—:o:—

MR. WEDGWOOD BENN'S LETTER

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn in a letter to the Secretary to the Aberdeen Labour Council says:—

"My mind during the last four months has been engaged in grappling with the problems which were, without my asking and indeed to my surprise, placed in my charge and I think, now that I had four months of hard daily work going over the ground, I will be able to contribute something to the Indian policy which will harmonise with the ideals of the Labour Party.

Referring to Indian Labour Commission, Mr. Benn hopes that the Government of India will base sound industrial legislation on its report.

Dealing with the question of constitution, Mr. Benn says that he has spent whole days interviewing Indian leaders desiring to explain fully the aspirations of their country. He concludes by saying:—"The Cabinet is a thoroughly united body and I have received much kindness and personal help from the Premier".

WOMEN TO THE FORE

—:o:—

REVOLT AGAINST MAN-MADE RELIGION

(BY JEHANGIR J. VAKIL.)

Labour, Women and Youth—without the co-operation of these three, our Nationalist movement has been ploughing the sands of futility. Mediaeval and reactionary ideas of life have too long crushed their individuality and vitality, and for this India has had to pay a terrible price. But we are now witnessing the dawn of a new day though the old order is making a determined attempt to rally its forces, and die fighting in harness. Other countries have passed through this stage already, India has yet to pass through it. The forces arranged against Labour, Women and Youth are so great that if they are to escape death and increase, they must adopt a militant attitude. If the young forces do not take the intrenched positions of the old by surprise, they will never take them at all. This is the lesson of lessons that we have to learn from the West. We cannot build a new India by keeping our grandmothers pleased. For centuries we have done nothing but please our grandmothers. It is now time that we learnt to put our hands to something else.

CLAIMS OF THE NEW WOMAN.

Of these three new forces, without which our nationalism has been like a bone after one has sucked the marrow from it, one which has given us a flag with a spinning-wheel to die for, the woman's movement, will have to meet the greatest and most determined opposition. Neither Labour nor the coming of youth into its own so offends mediaeval susceptibilities as the woman who is no longer content to aspire to worship her husband as the be-all and end-all of her existence. Anybody who has had occasion to discuss or, still better, carry out a scheme of co-education of grown-up girls and boys, with gentlemen belonging to the old school, will bear witness to the surprising, rather astounding, amount of heat generated in these otherwise calm and even lethargic type of people, by the claims of the New Woman or her champions. To psycho analysts, the cause of these 'aurora-borealis' flashes is obvious.

Man has made God in his own image, but it would have been something if his mischievous activities had stopped there. He made this God create women specially to minister to him. One of the great religions of the world maintains that the first woman was made out of the first man's rib. After that you cannot escape the corollary that she must look upon men as something inherently superior, even if men had not been in a position to convince her by the argument 'ad baculum'. It would be interesting to know what mental and physical age this first woman represented when the first man's God made him this "gift". Was she a "gouri" of eight, one wonders?

THE STANDARD OF REVOLT.

The virile people of the West have shaken off these debilitating precepts of religion, but India glories in being the only civilised country willing to be fooled by religious nostrums. Therefore women must raise the standard of revolt against religion, if they wish to be emancipated from degrading man-made conditions which are being bolstered up by appeals to man-made religions. For religion, as it is understood by those who preach and follow it, has become an unwholesome thing, and as its main appeal is to the heart, all efforts to subject it to reason and commonsense and the dictates of national welfare can only end in smoke. In western countries where the provinces of religion and of secularism are well-defined, there is not such pressing need to revolt against it as in India where unfortunately (but we boast of it!) it has got mixed up with every single act however trivial—with our "sitting down" and our "getting up" as our vernaculars phrase it. The result is that the moment you wish to effect the smallest change, one is met with the cry "Hands off, such a change means interference with my religion." To retain religion and to rid it of irrationality is to eat your cake and keep it, for religion is, "in its very essence", something which claims to be above reason. No intelligent nation can therefore tolerate any longer the sapping of its intellectual and physical strength by "recognising" any set of beliefs that claim to be sacrosanct because they were promulgated by some great personality centuries ago. Women have to set up a new set of values of their own and be true to them, if they wish to take their due place in every form of human activity.

YOUTH ON TRIAL

—:o:—

PT. JAWAHARLAL, THE MAN OF THE HOUR

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

It was a great and a wise step the All-India Congress Committee took at Lucknow on 29th ultimo in electing Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as the Congress helmsman for the coming year. No man however great, be he even a Mahatma, is indispensable for a nation conscious of itself and bent upon freedom. Even as the whole is always greater than its part, the Congress which claims to represent the nation is always greater than its greatest part. To be a living organisation it must survive its most distinguished members. The All-India Congress Committee has by its decision demonstrated that it believes in the inherent vitality of the Congress.

Some fear in this transference of power from the old to the young, the doom of the Congress, I do not. The doom was to be feared from the sceptre being held by paralytic hands as mine are at present I may take the reader into the secret that before recommending Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's name for the burden I had ascertained from him whether he felt himself strong enough to bear the weight. 'If it is thrust upon me, I hope I shall not wince,' was the characteristic reply. In bravery he is not to be surpassed. Who can excel him in the love of the country? He is rash and impetuous," say some. This quality is an additional qualification at the present moment. And if he has the dash and the rashness of a warrior he has also the prudence of a statesman. A lover of discipline, he has shown himself to be capable of rigidly submitting to it even where it has seemed irksome. He is undoubtedly an extremist thinking far ahead of his surroundings. But he is humble and practical enough not to force the pace to the breaking point. He is pure as the crystal, he is truthful beyond suspicion. He is a knight 'sans peur, sans reproche.' The nation is safe in his hands.

But the youth are on their trial. This has been a year for the youth's awakening. Theirs undoubtedly was the largest contribution to the brilliant success of the Simon Commission boycott. They may take the election of Jawaharlal Nehru as a tribute to their service. But the youth may not rest on their laurels. They have to march many more stages before the nation comes to its own. Steam becomes a mighty power only when it allows itself to be imprisoned in a strong little reservoir and produces tremendous motion and carries huge weights by permitting itself a tiny and measured outlet. Even so have the youth of the country of their own free will to allow their inexhaustible energy to be imprisoned, controlled and set free in strictly measured and required quantities. This appointment of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as the Captain is proof of the trust the nation reposes in its youth. Jawaharlal alone can do little. The youth of the country must be his arms and his eyes. Let them prove worthy of the trust.

Notes of the Day

"Nervous Nellie."

Mr. Shearer, the American propagandist on behalf of armament interests, who described himself as a clever painter, lecturer to patriotic societies, international newspaper correspondent, real estate agent, promoter of night clubs in London, race-course-gambler and backer of world's champion boxers, is also an epigrammatist. His description of President Hoover as "Nervous Nellie" before the Senate Committee of Inquiry into his multifarious activities at Geneva and elsewhere against the cause of disarmament must have delighted the war-mongers and the Big Navy group. Mr. Shearer's has been a full and a varied life. The inquiry which rummaged into various details of that life has been adjourned indefinitely. But enough has come out to damn the Hearst Press, the armament interests of America and the politicians who fatten on the financial support of those interests. "Nervous Nellie" should be full of nerve now, because on the eve of important negotiations between Britain and America for securing a practical and workable understanding regarding naval disarmament, the limelight thrown on Mr. Shearer's activities will rouse the American masses to the necessity of supporting reduction of armaments, thus lightening the enormous burden on the tax-payer.

"Freedom of Speech"!

But two days ago, writing about the incarceration of Ghazi Abdur Rahman, Hakim Sikandar and Mr. Ajit Singh, all earnest Congress workers in the Punjab, we observed that the Congress Roll of Honour was lengthening with every week of the struggle with the bureaucracy. Two more notable arrests greet us to-day. Mr. Jananjan Neogi, organiser of the Deshbandhu Village Organisation Society, has just been arrested on a fresh charge of sedition, having had three previous arrests for sedition to his credit. From Patna comes the news that Mr. Manindra Narain Ray, Secretary, Patna Town Congress Committee and sub-editor of the "Searchlight", is also arrested for sedition. We repeat that these men will be judged by the country by a higher standard than that of the Penal Code. But it is very interesting to find Dr. Drummond Shiels complacently accepting the claim of the Government that "there is the utmost freedom of speech in India consistent with the preservation of public order." We had thought that Dr. Shiels had at least a better sense of humour.

Professor Karve in Germany.

We referred recently to the remarkable tribute paid by the German Press to Professor Karve, the "Indian Pestalozzi", as a German journalist aptly described him. Not only did he receive a warm welcome from German publicists, but one of the foremost of Germany's scientific societies also showed its appreciation of his work in advancing the cause of women's education in India by inviting him to reside in "Harnack-House", a guest-house specially built in Dalem, a suburb of Berlin, for the accommodation of distinguished foreign scholars. The Federation of German Women's Associations invited Professor Karve to a tea-party at which he spoke in regard to his life mission. His address created considerable impression and very warm sympathy was shown for the cause of the uplift of Indian women. This remarkable tribute from cultured Germany to the work of Professor Karve is sure to be heartily appreciated in this country.

Poor Progress.

A communique issued by the Director of Information shows that at the vernacular final examination for girls held in 1928 1,746 girls appeared, of whom only 680 passed the examination. The extremely low percentage of passes points to very defective preparation, as admitted by several examiners themselves. But the suitability of the curriculum is also a point to be considered by the authorities. The most regrettable feature is the small number of girls appearing for this examination. Considering the urgent need for a large number of women teachers for the primary schools, especially for girls' schools, the number of candidates for the V. F. examination for girls, the lowest qualifying test for women teachers, is extremely small. We think it necessary to popularise this examination by giving a larger number of scholarships to girls in the higher primary classes.

The Obvious Reason.

"I havn't spoken to my wife for two years."

"Why, how is that? What did you quarrel about?"

"Oh, it wasn't that. It was only that I didn't like to interrupt."

DR. STRESEMANN DEAD

Maker of Post-War Germany

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Berlin.—Dr. Stresemann died at 5-25 this morning at his home of heart-failure following a stroke.—Reuter.

The sudden death of Dr. Stresemann is not only an irreparable loss to Germany, but to the whole world at large. Since the war, Herr Stresemann had come into increasing prominence as a political leader in Germany and her spokesman in intemational affairs. Lately, of course, as Foreign Minister and Chief German delegate at the Hague Conference, he had been still more in the public eye. The following is an appreciation of his character and career from the pen of Emil Ludwig who wrote for the "Illustrated London News."

"Whoever would play a part in world-politics must have daring dreams." This saying of Stresemann's is more characteristic of his education than of his way of life. It is a rare thing in post-war Germany for any one of a literary turn of mind to take up politics. Before the war it was 'tabu;' one soon became a thing of ridicule in the Reichstag and closed the doors of a Cabinet career upon oneself if one were accused of having written a book which was not merely political—a tragedy or poetry, for example. Even those descendants of noble families who occasionally displayed their decadence in verse were very careful not to let their literary efforts go beyond the inner circle of their friends, much less to print them. One did not dream in Prussia; that was only permitted in Austria, where there was too great a lack of rigid discipline, as Viennese music indirectly proved!

OPPONENT OF SOCIALISM.

The first highly educated man to astonish the Germans and the world by his genius in statesmanship was Walther Rathenau; the second is Stresemann. Instead of the Ministers who, for thirty years, had combined the education of corps students or of officers of the guard with the inherited and acquired routine of older—in some cases, deserving—families of officials; instead of trade unionists and party secretaries, these astonishing men stepped forward and showed that they not only knew Goethe and Socrates intimately, but that they understood and could put their fingers upon the elements and the chief figures of Germany's history. They made many a difficult question easier for the people to decide by analysing its evolution and its historic significance. Inborn oratorical ability, however different in the two men, enabled them to mobilise their education for the tasks of each day.

A comparison of this pair, the most important statesmen the Republic has produce in ten years, throws light on many things; but their resemblance ends here. For while Rathenau was driven by education and character to a more or less Tolstoian view of the world, which he unfortunately never translated into deeds and only partially expressed theoretically, Stresemann, the realist, the 'bourgeois' opponent of Socialism, is in sharp contrast to this reformer-nature. Stresemann has a surer political vision and much more precise political tactics. Rathenau was more a citizen of the world than a German; Stresemann is German at heart and throughout, and he took up international politics only because he recognised their value for the Germany of to-day. Both believed themselves to be dreamers on occasion, work verse, and loved music, but Rathenau was, in truth, more of a philosopher than a statesman, and Stresemann organises his dreams as if they were mathematical figures. The romantic undertone which both have heard in their hearts was more dangerous for Rathenau; for Stresemann it is an embellishment of life. The former belonged to an old and over-ripe race; the latter to a sober people, determined to rise, whose strongest sons regard the collapse of their country, which is now almost a thing of the past, as merely an interlude. Metaphysically, it was logical that Rathenau's nature, made up of minor tones, should end in so senseless a way before the times were ripe for his ideals, while the active major strain of the other man is better fitted to rouse the country, and has, therefore, endured despite the fact that he does the right thing.

SYMPATHR FOR LABOUR.

For six years Stresemann, despite his political past, has, indeed, done the right thing. And he does it at the risk of his life and the sacrifice of his health; he does it against hi sformer ideas; in a certain sense, he does it in spite of himself. The son of a beer-merchant in the east-end of Berlin, to rapidly grew out of the atmosphere of the petty "bourgeoisie" by dint of his natural curiosity, his ambition, and his gifts. But when he, a young doctor of philosophy, wrote about the retail trade in bottled beer, one saw at once how ready he was to bind up his economic studies with the things he had seen in his childhood, and he still pleases us by this same sort of realism. When he was secretary of the board of directors of the Saxon Industrialists, and, later, a sort of Syndic for them, he was more concerned with the condition of the labourers than is usual in one in the position he held, but less so than with the condition of the capitalists he served. It was natural enough that a young man who had grown up in narrow circles should be more sympathetic towards the masters and directors of the international business world than was the son of the rich contractor. Rathenau, who, according to the law of opposites and the trend of the times, was more interested in the lot of the working than he was in the dividends of the manufacturer.

FRIENDSHIP WITH PRESIDENT WILSON.

So Stresemann, who, at twenty-six years of age, fought in the Lower Chamber of the Saxon Parliament for the representation therein of big business, and had been devoting his life to the expansion of German industry, found himself drawn, in the Kaiser's Germany, to the political advocates of expansion. At thirty years of age he was one of the National Liberal members of the Reichstag, and he had to be at least as strongly national as he was liberal. But in 1912 he made a study of American industry, and in a speech in Toronto widely circulated by the Association of Canadian Manufacturers, he gave a warning against a German-American war. At the same time he made the acquaintance of Woodrow Wilson, who impressed him profoundly. By 1914 he wanted to start (with Albert Ballin of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company) a German company for world trade—all of which showed that he was in truth an imperialist, but that he did not desire war as a means to economic power.

With the outbreak of the war, however, Stresemann's ideals changed.

LOYALTY TO THE NEW REGIME.

It is also in his favour that he did not on Nov. 9, 1918, like so many of his associates, at once swear loyalty to the new flag, but on the contrary, warned his fellows against the dethronement of the Kaiser. Then he wavered, perforce, for a few months between the new and the old.

IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR.

When, however, in the fall of 1923, he took over the government as Imperial Chancellor, it was Stresemann's first duty to abandon Cuno's fight in the Ruhr, and his second to carry on Rathenau's fulfilment policy. He used other methods, and it appears that his means were the more fitting.

SERVICE TO EUROPE.

When Stresemann had answered France's first threatening demand for reparations, his response to her next demand, for security, was almost fore-ordained. It had been recognised earlier that only a solvent Germany could pay, and that the economic interests of all the States concerned were interwoven. Now people began to understand that the States bordering on the Rhine were much too closely associated, even politically, to be able to live there peacefully without a definite agreement.

Here begins Stresemann's personal and historic service to Germany. Up to that time he had made clever moves which were instinctive. Now he began to force himself, for the sake of the Fatherland, to play a part in European politics. It was neither pacifist nor philosopher who went forth to negotiate the Rhine pact; on the contrary, he was attacked by the pacifists, who at first could not follow his thoughts, and were justified in questioning his motives. In the spring of 1925 he began to work for the future of Europe with a most clever note to France, a note supported, perhaps even instigated, by Lord d'Abernon, the English Ambassador in Berlin; and in the autumn at Locarno he achieved far more than a mere treaty. "No country has been taken advantage of at Locarno, and none has triumphed," said Chamberlain. The leaders of the four nations met, and came to know one another not merely as equals but as friends.

But the new Germany was so ill-prepared for all this that Stresemann and his suite had to leave for Locarno from a railroad station which was barred to the public, and at an unexpected hour. On his return he read in a Nationalist paper that he was worse than a highway murderer. Stresemann accustomed the Germans to sit in the League of Nations, a step for which a few of us outsiders, despite the scorn of our countrymen, had been fighting from the beginning of 1918, a step which Rathenau had recommended in 1921. Only now, as a result of this fortunate chain of events, has Stresemann become European.

But it is merely interesting, and not very important, whether what is right is done because of an inner vision, or whether understanding follows after the event. The important thing is that the right thing be done, and that is Stresemann's great service to Europe.

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VICTIM OF DUTY

—:o:—

"FATHERLAND" STAGGERED AT NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Berlin.—The country has been staggered by the death of the Indefatigable Foreign Minister whose will-power triumphed over physical infirmities. For six years he had been continually in the hands of the Doctors whose repeated counsel to retire and rest he ignored in the conviction of his indispensability to restore the country's shattered fortunes.

Dr. Stresemann was very busy all through the day yesterday dealing with Workmen's Insurance over which the crisis in the Government appeared most likely. He had a stroke at 10/15 in the night probably induced by excessive fatigue and his right side was paralysed.

Doctors wrestled with the impending death throughout the night. Indubitably he was the victim of duty. He had contemtuously disregarded numerous fanatical Nationalist threats of personal violence and pursued his

DR. STRESEMANN.

The maker of Post-War Germany, whose sudden death has been announced.

prodigious labours at home and abroad which were crowned with securing the evacuation of foreign troops.—Reuter.

—:o:—

DR. STESEMANN'S SUCCESSOR

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Berlin.—It is very likely that the successor of Herr Stressmann, whose post the Chancellor Mueller has temporarily taken over, is the Eocialist Herr Breitscheid.

The "Mourning" Cabinet will be held this afternoon.—Reuter.

The report about the cholera epidemic for October 2 states that in the Presidency proper, East Khandesh district reports 5 cases and 2 deaths and West Khandesh 4 fresh attacks only. Nasik district returns 6 cases and 4 deaths. In Sind, Nawabshah district reports 15 cases and 18 deaths, while Hyderabad has 6 attacks followed by 3 deaths. The report for Karachi district is 6 fresh cases only.

THE GOONDA BILL

Mr. Bechars' Minute of Dissent

The following minute of dissent has been appended to the Select Committee Report on the Goonda Bill by Mr. Narandas Anandji Bechar, M.L.C.:—

My objection to the principle of the Bill stands. The Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee has become more obnoxious and in one case goes against the intention of this Bill. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it was shown that the hooligans are required to be dealt with under certain circumstances and that the Bill was to be a preventive measure. I cannot therefore understand how consistently Government could, as it did, jump up in accepting the amendment moved by my friend Mr. Munawar to include even the Editors of Newspapers by adding the words "or inciting by words either spoken or written." Surely the Orators and the Editors cannot be classed among the hooligans. Secondly, when anyone incites by words spoken or written, he definitely commits breach of peace and as such could be dealt with under the ordinary law. In their case the Bill ceases to operate as a preventive measure and as such it ought not to be applied to them. Again section 9 (b) (ii) has been made more retrograde by inflicting double punishment. Besides this, none of the safeguards necessary to check the wide autocratic powers which this Bill places in the hands of the irresponsible Executive, are provided in the Bill. I would have preferred that the Chief Presidency Magistrate had been substituted for District Magistrate or the Police Commissioner in clause 5(1) so that some element of check had been provided. Section 5 (1) (a) includes all non-bailable offences and as the Act can be brought into force in a state of emergency the class character and the extent of which the Government will be the sole judge, the Bill should have excluded, sections of the Indian Penal Code dealing with the crime against the State, but unfortunately the amendment was voted down. The worst feature is that even after a person is removed he is not given an opportunity to clear his character before a Court of Law and even an amendment to provide an appeal to the High Court was voted down on the ground that the Local Legislature have no authority to affect the powers of the High Court although the Bombay Children's Act sections 5 and 51 does provide for appeal to High Court.

THE WEATHER

—:o:—

UNSETTLED CONDITIONS IN ARABIAN SEA.

POONA, Oct. 3.

The Arabian depression has become unimportant. Yesterday's unsettled conditions in the Bay have developed into a depression which is centred this morning near latitude fourteen degrees north, longitude eightyfour degrees east and is probably intensifying into a storm. The low pressure area over west Punjab has caused widespread rain in Kashmir and Punjab, Kumaon Hills and is now becoming unimportant. Monsoon is active in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Madras Presidency and Konkan. Conditions are slightly unsettled in the Arabian Sea off Konkan, Malabar coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Konkan, Mysore, Malabar, Madras Deccan, north Madras coast and local in Lower Burma, Bengal, west United Provinces, Berar, east Central Provinces, east and north Punjab, Kashmir, Bombay Deccan, and north Hyderabad. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Southwest Punjab, Northwest Frontier Province, south Hyderabad and southeast Madras.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease along western Himalayas, increase in the Madras Presidency and extend in Deccan, Central Provinces and the Punjab.

Heavy Rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely in north Madras coast during the next twenty-four hours and extend in south Madras within forty-eight hours.—A. P.

Simla.—Sir B. N. Mitra leaves Simla on the 13th for a short visit to Kashmir. He is arriving in Delhi from Kashmir on the 27th October.—A. P.

Simla.—The Indian Red Cross Society has contributed Rs. 5,000 to the Flood Relief Fund organised by the Punjab Provincial Branch of the Society.—A. P.

HUGE COCAIN HAUL

Find in "Kum Sang" Store-Room

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

A cocaine seizure said to be the biggest of its kind in recent times, was made yesterday when 1350 ounces of cocain valued at rupees one and a half lakhs of rupees was found in the store-room of "Kum Sang." It is stated some days ago a steamer came from Fareass (?) and since its arrival, the officers kept watch.—Free Press.

Adly Pasha Forming Coalition Cabinet

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Cairo.—The Ex-Premier Adly Pasha, who is politically neutral, is forming a Coalition Cabinet.—Reuter.

NEW ADDITIONAL JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.

NAGPUR, Oct. 3.

Rao Saheb H. S. Moonje, Sessions and District Judge, Nagpur, has been appointed to officiate as Additional Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the place of Mr. Staples who is proceeding on leave.—A. P.

—:o:—

"PESTERED BY THE PRESS"

AGA KHAN NEITHER CONFIRMS NOR DENIES RUMOUR.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Nice.—Interviewed by Reuter before going to Switzerland H. H. the Aga Khan said:

"I am tired of being pestered by the press on a purely private matter. When and if an engagement or marriage is arranged I will make the announcement through ordinary channels. I absolutely deny having given any press interviews in which I confirmed the engagement. I have given no interviews for over two weeks". H. H. the Aga Khan refused either to confirm or deny the engagement.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 7)

tional law and the discussion on it took nearly an hour. The President at last was not satisfied with the explanation given by Messrs. Kale and Pahalajani and ruled the amendment out of order, stating that clause 5 made this measure executive and not judicial, hence the order passed under this Act would not be subject to the jurisdiction of the High Court. Clause 9 was carried without amendment.

Mr. Swaminarayan wanted to inflict simple imprisonment and that for the period of three months only as the emergency notification was to last only for three months. Messrs Ginwalla and Chandrachud supported him, but the amendments were rejected. The Home Member, however, agreed to making the period of imprisonment six months instead of one year. The amendment making the fine of Rs. 100 instead of Rs. 500 was also lost.—Free Press.

HOME MEMBER'S THREAT

No Believer in Accused's Defence Before Admission of Charge!

LABOUR LEADER'S SOMERSAULT

POONA, Oct. 3.

There was a formidable question list before the House and many questions were of such a nature as to place Government in an awkward position.

Mr. Ginwalla asked why Mr. Sanjana who thrice acted as an Oriental Translator and knew six languages was not appointed as Oriental Translator when that post fell vacant recently, and whether qualifications of the present Oriental Translator were in any way superior. The Home Member replied that they selected the man most suitable for the post. When a supplementary question was asked what qualifications were necessary for the post, Government said that they followed the principle of choosing the best man, and refused to go into the relative merits of Mr. Sanjana and the present Oriental Translator.

SATHE-PRANJPYE SCHEME.

Replying to the question by Mr. Joshi, why the Sathey-Paranjpye scheme was not brought into force and whether postmen and bailiffs who were less qualified were given a greater scale of pay than primary teachers.

The Education Minister stated that it was not brought into force because of the want of funds and that the duties of bailiffs and postmen differ so entirely that it was useless to compare their pay and qualifications with those of primary teachers.

Mr. Swaminarayan asked whether the editor of the "Hindu" who is in prison was denied Hindi and Gujrati newspapers and magazines for his mental relief.

The Home Member replied that the manager of the "Hindu" approached the Inspector-General of Prisons with the request that he might be permitted to send newspapers and periodicals and was informed that prisoners were not allowed to have them but that there were plenty of books in the prison library.

Referring to Mr. Kale's question as regards the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill in the light of the Government of India's resolution, Mr. Hudson replied that the Bill would be introduced in the next session ,and he gave a little hope to members that some prominent members of the Council will be consulted.

DEBATE ON GOONDA BILL.

After question-time the Goonda Bill was taken up and Mr. Dixit moved an amendment to clause 8 to the effect that a Committee which would be appointed under the Act to revise the order passed by the Police Commissioner or the District Magistrate should contain one High Court Judge. In moving it he said that he wanted a man with judicial mentality to guide the other members of the Committee.

Mr. Ginwalla supported and pointed out that even the Rowlatt Act which was perhaps the hardest measure ever passed, provided that trial would be by three High Court judges; hence in this Act also safeguards must be provided for the safety and liberty of the individual.

Mr. Pahalajani also supported and reuested Government not to be carried away by Bombay Riots. After all it was a question of the liberty of the individual, and the abuse of power by Police Commissioner. He further quoted the Rowlatt Act and showed the House that there also Government could not pass orders until the facts were examined by a Judicial Officer. I request Government in the name of the poorest citizens for whom it is so anxious to accept this amendment.

PUT JUDICIAL MAN INSTEAD OF H. C. JUDGE.

Mr. Lalji Naranji supported the amendment, stating that he supported it because the amendment against his name was much more stronger. He suggested an amendment to the amendment required to put a judicial man of ten years standing instead of a High Court Judge. This proposal was accepted by Dr. Dixit.

Some member here suggested that they would appoint a Committee which would command confidence not of Government and the public. He suggested such an amendment that one of the members of the Committee should be of sufficient legal experience, but as it was indefinite and vague, it was unacceptable to the popular side.

ORIGINAL AMENDMENT LOST.

As the amendment suggested by the Home Member was unacceptable the original amendment was put to vote and thrown out. Another amendment to clause eight, section three, was moved by Mr. Pahalajani which was intended to delete the words "and" the order has been complied with by him" (accused) which made it incumbent on him first to comply with the order and then to make a representation before the Committee. It was supported by Messrs. Swaminarayan, Pitaskar and Chandrachud. A fundamental principle of justice to get a right of defence before admitting the charge was incorporated in the amendment, but Mr. Lalji Naranji opposed this on the ground that it was an emergency measure, and to the surprise of all the so-called labour leader of Bombay, Mr. Asawale, echoed Mr. Lalji's voice without division. The amendment was lost.

The most contested point was whether the decision of the review Committee should be made binding on Government to this effect. The amendment was moved by Dr. Dixit and was supported even by Messrs. Lalji Naranji, Murzban, but the Home Member had not the courtesy to meet the point and he even threatened to drop the Bill if the House accepted that amendment. The amendment was thrown out by 24 against 42.

After lunch the storm seemed to have subsided and the Home Member as a gesture of compromise suggested that if the Bill was passed in its present form he would move an amending bill in the next session to meet the wishes of the House to have a judicial officer on the Review Committee but as clause 8 was yet to be put to vote, Rao Bahadur Kale suggested that it might be amended this very session, and so it was held over.

PETITION TO HIGH COURT.

Amendment to clause 9 was sought to be moved by Mr. Kale giving the accused a right of petition to the High Court instead of to the Local Government. The President asked him to make clear whether the Local legislature had power to saddle the High Court with such a kind of jurisdiction. This was a highly technical question of constitu-

(Continued in column 5

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STOCKS & SHARES

Market Corrects Overbought Condition

LIQUIDATION CHECKS RISE

Bombay, Oct. 3.

The Stock Exchange corrects the overbought conditions which resulted from heavy speculative buying and covering up of the short interest. The Bull operators entered at a low level in the face of unfavourable trade condition but the steady improvement in the mill situation supported their action and prices having reached unduly low levels, it is but natural that there was enough room for revival. In the beginning this move was not shared by the general public who remained short and were caught unaware by the extensive buying orders which practically hardened prices everyday. At last bullish enthusiasm became general near the top foreign short covering. This was a good support to the market and one after other scrip was flared up by the bulls. However, despite their support the weakened technical situation is telling on the prices and all advances are meeting with increased selling pressure. The general sentiment is divided to-day. Some are holding bullish views while others look for moderate declines before another bull movement starts. An uninterested on-looker will be able to find that both the views are correct, the only difference is that the first idea requires a long purse. The much talked demand for cloth is nothing substantial and although the present production of mills is about 75 per cent. of the normal, the result of the last month shows an increase of 8,000 bales of manufactured goods. The financial situation continues uncertain and it looks that in the course of coming weeks money rates will be raised. From a speculative point of view higher rates of discount may not prove burdensome but to trade its effect is bound to be serious. In these days of keen competition, it is almost impossible for some mills to work and keep their costs low to defy prices. In the industrial section big hopes of big dividends are held over and prices are hardening. This may prove correct in the long run but before receiving these fat dividends, there will be trying moments. The present boom on the Stock Exchange is based on immaginary basis and we see nothing in the situation to justify purchases at present.

Mill shares opened steady but in the absence of support prices declined on long liquidation. Tata Hydros opened firm but later on declined on liquidation. Towards the close prices rallied on limited offerings. Tata Iron and Steel shares also opened with better hopes but gave way. Alcocks and Cements also declined on long liquidation. Bombay Burmah shares were steady.

On cash business was done as under:—E. D. Sassoon As. 7|3. Kasturchand Rs. 11|8, 12|12. New City 71|4. Bharat 77|8. Vishnu Cotton 2520. Gujarat Rails 80|8. Tapti 642|8, 640. Imperial Bank New issues Rs. 338|12, 340. Union 3|4|6. Central Bank 18|6. Andhra Ordinary 710, 708|12. Tata Power 647|8, 642|8. Preference Rs. 1100. Surat Electricity Rs. 70. Punjab Cement Rs. 12|14. New India Rs. 22|4, 22. Jupitar Rs. 12|11, 12. Scindia 12|10, 12|6. Tata Steel second Pref. 79|4, 78|4. Thacker & Co. 592|8. Tata Construction 42|8. B. B. Petrol 4|12.

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ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 3.

Bombay Dyeing 780, 81, 75, 78 77.
Century 326, 25, 26.
Colaba 140, 38.
Cresecnt 92.
Fazul 776, 65, 70, 66.
Indore 375.
Madhowji 27.
Nagpur 287.
New Great 177.
Pearl 346, 42, 43, 41.
Simplex 50, 49-6.
Swadeshi 413.
Burma 780, 81, 76, 77, 76.
Hydro 1255, 67, 57, 65.
Tram 145, 44-6.
Deff. 276, 71-14, 72, 68, 70-10.
Ord. 71, 69-14, 70-4, 69-14.
Bundi 18-6.
Indian 298, 91, 95, 93.
Katni Ord. 216.
Alcock 345, 47, 41, 43.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

—:o:—

Bobay, Oct. 2.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 347-8
Apollo 66 nil 3/6.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barai (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 15y. 160
Bharat (500) 10y, 78/12.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 772/8.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200- nil 155.
Broack Fine Count 250 nil, 20,
Century 100 326-4.
Central India 100 487-8.
Colaba Land Mills 138/12.
Crescent 100 91/4.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 102/8.
David 250, nil 225.
Down 250 475.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0/7/3
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 150.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 83/12
Elphinstone 100, 7.
Fazulbhoy 280 566/4.
Finlay 100 10y 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1000. nil 180.
Gokak 100 148.12.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 6y 100 1800.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 230.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1070.
Indore Malwa 100 12/21 375.
Jamshed 250 nil 20.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000. 100y. 1600.
Kastoorchand 100, nil 12/12.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2300.
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 87/8.
Kohinoor 10; 172/8.
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 xd. nil 1525.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1240
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 865
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65.
Minerva 100 nil 88.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88/12
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 153/12.
New City of Bombay 73/12.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 467 177/8.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210 341/4.
Phoenix 100 325.
Premier 10, nil 2/2.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd. 65.
Sholapur 1000 10f. xd. 4,510.
Simplex Mill 49/6.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil.
Swadeshi 180, 20; 413/12.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 52/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500 2500
Western India Spinning 1,000 of 905

BANKS.

Bank of India 80 2 3xd. 99/4
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 77.
Central 200 xd. 18/6.
Eastern £5 xd. 90.
Imperial 506; 40f, 1380
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 340
Union 5/11, 3/4/6.
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f 125.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. 18/10.
Central India Mining 6/8
Gwalior Cement 88, 100.
Indian Cement 293/12.
Punjab Cement 100 12/14.
Shahabad Cement 10y, xd. 152/3
Shivrajpur 20 2/1 xd. 18/6.
United Cement 100 6y. 68
Katni Ord. 216/4
Katni Defd. 740.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 6f 772/8
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f xd. 115
Central Provinces 89/8
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97. 8.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80/8
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Larkhana 100 1f 86/8.
Mandra Bhon 90, 1/15/2f, 68
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/3
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 81 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 82
Sind Light 100 5/7 62
Tapti Valley xd. 642/8
Upper Sind 100 nil 89

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 133/12
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd. 123/12.
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 710.
Bombay Train Ord. xd. 145/10
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd 1255.
Tata Power 800 nil 645.
Karachi Electricity 100 9/4f. 153/12.
Poona Electricity 100 7y. 140

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80 + 20 1180.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 225
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 280
New Berar 500 70y 885
New Mofussil 400, 30y, 550.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y. 410
Volkart U. P. 50/0/30y, 490.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100, 30/52 1925.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/12/14.
New India Assurance 6y 22/4
Oriental Government Securities Life 100/2070
Vulcan 100 08/0y xd. 6/10.
Industrial & Brudential 6 10/8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199 6y 345.
Attock Oil 1, nil, 38.
Belapur Co. 50, nil 16.
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200, 505.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 226/ 14.
Burma Uganda 82 nil 34.
Burma (1) Corporation 778/12
Burma Crop. 10 Rs. 10 by 12/4
Indian Radio Ord. 365 Def. 565.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 187/8.
Kemp 200 15 188/12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 127/8
Scindia Steam 12/8.
Tata Construction xd. 42/8.
Tata Iron Defd. 270/10
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 113
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T. 8 p. c. 104
Kastoochand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 80
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102
Tata Hydro B. 8 108/12.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £102
Tata Power 7 1/2 p.c. 103.
Andhra Valley B. 8 108/12.
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata 1st Pref. 138.
Tata 2nd Pref. 78/8.
Andhra Pref. 1,010.
Tata Power Pref. 1090
Tata Hydro Pref. 1085.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 2.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25.
C. & F. Calcutta.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 12/4-1/2
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 12/7-1/2
C & F Bombay.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 12/5-3/4
C & F Karachi,
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 12/6-1/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 2.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot d. 9-9/16
Seller.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 2.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton, £9.0.0 Dec/Jan. s'ment. Sellers.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton, £ 17.10.0 Oct/Nov. s'ment. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, £19.15.0 Oct/Nov. s'ment Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 2.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, £23.10.0 Oct/Nov. s'ment. Sellers.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton £23.10.0 Nov/Dec. s'ment. Sellers.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton, £22.15.0 Oct/Nov. s'ment. to Hull. Seller.
Linseed, Bombay, ton, £24.0.0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 2.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London cwt. 41/9 Nov/Dec. delivery. Paid.
Linseed, Oil, naked, London cwt. 41/3 Jan/April delivery. Paid and sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Oct. 2.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality), Spot 15-5/8

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 2.

Copper, Braziers, £ 96
Yellow Metal, £ 72
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £ 21-7
Corrugated Sheet, 24 Gauge £ 13-3/8
Tin, English Ingots, £196 1/2

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 2.

Silver—Market is Quiet:—
Spot 23-1/4
Forward 23-3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 2.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4.4.11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 2.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 6 p.c.
Interest 7-Day's Market Loans 5-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 6-9/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 Months 6-7/16p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 7-1/4 p.c.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 2.

Demand Bills 485.00

BULLION

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association).

SILVER.

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 3.

London Ready 23 4 0
London Forward ... 23 6 0
China opening 2 3 2
China closing 2 3 2
American Cent 50 4 0
Ready 62 14 0
Asho opening 52 15 0
Asho closing 52 14 6
Kartak opening 52 15 0
Kartak closing 52 14 6
Tejimandi:—
Asho 0 10 0
Kartak 1 1 0

GOLD.

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 3.

Ready 21 8 0
Asho 21 7 9
Kartak 21 7 6
N. City 21 10 9
N. Manordas 21 10 3

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Oct. 3.

Our market has ruled quiet today with the following closing quotations:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13|5 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8|5 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Fusijama Rs. 8|2|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Nurmahal Rs. 8|2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment September Rs. 8|2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 8|2|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 8|6|8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Quiet.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

F.P. Bales	1928-30	1925-29
Receipts to date 2-10-29	1956000	1839000
Receipts yesterday 21-10-28	60000	62000
Exports to date 2-10-29	956000	1210000
Stocks at Ports 27-9-29	1165000	1194000
Stock at Interior Towns 27-9-29	574000	474000
Stock at Liverpool 27-9-29	722000	601000
Visible Supply 27-9-29	2868000	2608000
Quantity in Sight 27-9-29	2696000	2283000

SEEDS.

(The Seeds' Traders' Association).

Bombay, Oct. 3.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 50|12; highest Rs. 51|6|6; closing Rs. 51|5.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 56|2; highest Rs. 56|14; closing Rs. 56|10.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

Wheat	31,314	cwts.
Linseed	6,070	"
Rape, Rai & Mustard-seeds	458	"
Gingellyseeds	315	"
Poppyseeds	190	"
Groundnuts	2,944	"
Castorseeds	2,359	"
Rice	38,929	"
Myrabollams	353	"
Cottonseeds	7,190	"
Mowraseeds	60	"
Gram	622	"
Joowar	851	"
Maize	9	"
Barley	700	"
Bajree	905	"
Coal	2,235	tons.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 2.

T T Berlin on London 20.39-1/4
T T Amsterdam on London 12.10-1/2
T T Brussels on London 34.85
T T Madrid on London 32.73
T T Milan on London 92.80
T T Berne on London 25.18
T T Paris on London 123.88.
T T London on Prague 164.18

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 2.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C. £ 19-1/4
Honkkong and Shanghi Bank (London Register) £129-1/2
National Bank £ 48-7/8
Eastern Bank £ 6-5/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £82-3/4
Conversion Loan £ 72-3/4
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c. £99-1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. £49 3/4.
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £ 54-7/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 Sterling Loan £ 64
Consols £ 52-3/8
War Loan 5 p.c. £101
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £90 3/4

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POPPY DAY, 1929.

—:o:—

The 11th anniversary of the signing of the Armistice will shortly be here and will bring to all the memory of our debt to those who in the Great War fought in the sacred cause of liberty and justice.

To many of these men in India the lapse of time since the cessation of hostilities has brought not easier but harder conditions of existence. Trade depression, retrenchment and increasing competition prevail throughout the country, and many who in time of need have served their country are now in want, and sometimes in actual destitution. The hardships of these men are particularly to be emphasised on the anniversary of the Armistice, and it is to be hoped that the appeal issued each year at Armistice time to the public by the ex-Services Association, India and Burma, on behalf of British ex-officers, British ex-Servicemen and their dependents will receive again this year the generous support of those who now enjoy the peace secured by the men who fought for the Empire.

In 1920 the ex-Services Association expended over 2 lakhs of rupees from its funds on assistance to British ex-officers and British ex-Servicemen and their dependents; of this money nearly Rs. 97,000 were expended in despatching to other countries individuals for whom there were no prospects in India, but for whom chances of better times existed elsewhere. Over Rs. 34,000 were expended in educating children whose parents had not the means to meet school fees. Among other directions in which financial assistance was afforded by the Association were the following:—Men were maintained whilst employment was being sought, distress arising from sickness was relieved and medical charges were met, men were started in business, the cost of interviews with possible employers was met, and clothing was provided.

230 men were placed in employment by the Association despite difficult labour conditions.

The appeal made by the Association at Armistice time is its only general appeal of the year for funds, and on the response of the public in India to that appeal depends the ability of the Association to continue unabated its activities.

Let India again show readiness to meet her debt to those who, having served their country, now find in the support of themselves and their families a most difficult and anxious problem.

ARRIVED AT BOMBAY!

ARRIVED AT BOMBAY!!

ARRIVED AT BOMBAY!!!

GOOD NEWS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF BOMBAY

AND ITS

NEIGHBOURHOOD.

I have been charged to announce the coming of S. H. Hussain Esquire of KHARAR, Dist. Ambala, WELL-KNOWN SPECIALIST, and FOUNDER and PROPRIETOR of Jari Booti Mardai Set Pharmaceutical Works and WINNER of GOLD MEDAL for his marvellous discovery.

He would stay in Bombay for three months only and can be consulted at his BRANCH located in M. P. Baria Building, 1st Floor, Room No. 4, Pydhony, between the hour of 9-30 to 12 a.m. and 3-30 to 7 p.m.

Private interviews can be arranged through correspondence.

He is bringing with him such medicines which are only made up of herbs collected from the hills and jungles and are free from all METAL ALLOYS and KUSHTAS. These medicines like his JARI BOOTI MARDAI SET are all marvellously effective and are GUARANTEED when delivered.

S. A. ALLI, Manager,

S. H. Hussain's, J. B. M. Set Branch, M. P. Baria Building, 1st. Floor, Room No. 4.

Pydhony, Abdul Rehman Street. BOMBAY.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Forward Contracts Decline 16 to 23 Points

SOUTHERN SELLING ON FAVOURABLE WEATHER

Bombay, Oct. 3.

Yesterday, the New York cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 3 to 5 points, but gradually developed into weakness on increased selling pressure from cotton growers influenced by favourable weather reports. There was marked absence of buying and prices declined 16 to 23 points by the close. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 20 points to 18.55c.

The New Orleans cotton ruled easy and forward contracts closed at a decline of 22 to 20 points. Spot cotton prices declined 18 points to 18.50c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 8 points and a further rise of 3 points was registered on short covering. Later on the market ruled quiet on favourable weather reports and closed at a rise of 2 points for near months while distant deliveries closed at a rise of 5 points and January 1931 delivery advanced 7 points to 10.10d. Middling American spot cotton prices rose 12 points to 10.41d. per lb. and sales of 8,000 bales were recorded.

Egyptian cotton futures were quiet and closed at a decline of 3 to 5 points. Sakel spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 16.08d. Uppers were rather steady and futures closed at a rise of 5 points and spot cotton prices advanced 5 points to 11.60d. per lb.

Empire cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 7 to 8 points with January 9.96 and March 10.04d.

The receipts at U. S. Ports amounted to 60,000 bales and exports figured at 41,000 bales.

Latest weather report received here this morning states temperatures over the Cotton Belt were abnormally low. There was no precipitation. The Western Belt is partly cloudy while all balance of the entire belt is generally fair. The weekly weather report was considered unfavourable showing excessive rain over the Eastern Belt doing damage to the cotton crop.

The Southern Cotton Company in their monthly estimate issued yesterday estimate condition 53.7 per cent. showing a crop of 14,505,000 bales against their last estimate condition 58 per cent. and crop 14,653,000 bales. The "Journal of Commerce" in its September-end report estimate condition 53.2 per cent. indicating a crop of 14,946,000 bales.

Recent rains over the Eastern Belt failed to stimulate speculative demand and the advance in prices met with increased hedge selling. The general sentiment is leaning on the bull side, but in the face of heavy movement of the crop, it has so far no effect on prices. In the meantime the markets are preparing to receive on more Bureau Report on the 8th instant. It may be noted that during the past four seasons, Government estimate of crop proved smaller by 272,000 bales to 1,351,009 bales than the actual outturn. There is nothing in the situation to cause any run-away of prices from the present level and we look for narrow fluctuating markets without any definite price tendency.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. December Highest 19.10 plus .06: Lowest 18.86 —.18. January Highest 19.16 (opening), Lowest 18.95 (2-37 p.m.).

J. H. Springman and Co.:—"Advance caused by tendency to reduce crop estimates. American cables bullish."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from our Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—

"Storm done much damage but heavy hedge selling."

Reuter:—

"Market was easier on absence of any important buying and also by favourable Eastern Belt forecast and Southern hedge selling."

Hentz:—

"Government weather report considered unfavourable excessive rain in Eastern Belt doing damage crop reports are not improving and reduced estimates expected bullish sentiment increasing think should be a good purchase round this level."

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS:

November 22.60 up 40.
February 20.40 up 10.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 3.

In response to overnight decline in New York futures the local forward market opened steady at Rs. 344-2-0 for Broach A.M. delivery and declined to Rs. 343-14-0 on scattered selling. At this level there was absence of selling and prices gradually hardened to Rs. 344-10-0. The market closed at 3 p.m. on account of Hindu Holiday as under:—

Broach A.M.	..	344|8
Oomra D.J.	..	307
Bengal D.J.	..	250|8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

Oct.	.....	225.80 plus 1.80
Jan.	.....	214.40 plus 0.90
April	.....	211.40 plus 1.00

DAILY ROOM RATE

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 3.

Bengal D.J.	250
Broach A.M.	344
Oomra D.J.	306

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

100	G.G. Kesha & Co.	Akola	274
100	P. Crystal & Co.	Nagar	235
100	Toyomankwak	Do.	247
200	H. Nenshi & Co.	Nimbahera	271
200	N. Rajaram & Co.	Gadag	313|315
200	Volkart Bros.	Khandesh	249
200	Currimbhai	Upland	320
100	R. D. Tata & Co.	Bombay Press	225
200	Mithabhai Nathoo	Arvi	292
100	Bussan Kesha	Ellichpur	274

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 2.

December	18.86	—.18
January	18.95	—.16
March	19.16	—.17
May	19.36	—.19
July	19.22	—.23
Middling Spot	18.95	—.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 2.

October	18.51	—.22
December	18.66	—.20
Middling Spot	18.50	—.18

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 2.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	Unquoted
January	19.10
March	19.33
New York 11-45 a.m.	
October	18.81
January	19.01
March	19.24

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 2.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	60,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	39,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 2.

	Opening	Closing
October	10.08	10.01 plus .02
November		10.01 plus .02
December		10.08 plus .04
January	10.17	10.11 plus .04
February		10.13 plus .04
March	10.24	10.19 plus .04
April		10.19 plus .03
May	10.30	10.25 plus .04
June		10.25 plus .05
July	10.29	10.25 plus .05
August		10.52 plus .05
September		10.18 plus .07
October		10.14 plus .08
Middling Spot		10.21 plus .12

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 2.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 2.

Scinde Fully Good	6.35	plus .15
Scinde Fine	6.60	plus .15
Scinde Superfine	6.85	plus .15
Bengal Good	6.10	plus .15
Bengal Fully Good	6.35	plus .15
Bengal Fine	6.60	plus .15
Oomra Good	7.25	plus .15
Oomra Fully Good	7.55	plus .15
Oomra Fine	7.85	plus .15
Broach Fully good	8.45	plus .15
Broach Fine	8.70	plus .15
Broach Superfine	8.95	plus .15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 2.

October	15.54	—.03
November	15.57	—.03
January	15.83	—.05
March	16.08	—.05
May	16.39	—.04
July	16.37	—.01
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	16.75	plus .25

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

B C Rate T T 1|5 25|32.
B C Rate D D 1|5 13|16.

LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 Cash.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 to Mid-Oct.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 Jan./
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Near.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 Oct.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 11/32 Nov.

NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278.
Banks Selling T T 277 3/4
Banks Buying T T 276 3/4

PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 919.
Banks Buying D D 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940.

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 132 1/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 130

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 133

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 153

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/4

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.85 23/32 2nd inst.
Shanghai/London 2/3 1/16 3rd inst.
Japan/London 1/11 17/32 2nd inst.
London/Paris 123.87 2nd inst.
London/Belgium 34.885 2nd inst.
London/Switzerland 25.17 3/4 2nd inst.
London/Italy 92.85 2nd inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £4/4/11 1st inst. £4/4/11 1/2 2nd inst.

Silver London Ready 23 5/16 1st inst. 23 1/4 2nd inst.
Silver London Ready 23 5/16 1st inst. 23 1/4 2nd inst.
Silver London Forward 23 3/8 1st inst. 23 3/8 2nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 50 1/2 1st inst. 50 1/4 2nd inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 6 9/16 per cent. 1st inst. 6 9/32 per cent. 2nd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 6 7/2 per cent. 1st inst. 6 7/16 per cent. 2nd inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 6 1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 1/4 per cent Nominal 3 Mos. 3 3/4 per cent. 6 Mos. 4 3/4 per cent 12 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver. Quiet. No special feature. Small business.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 3.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/7.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/10
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77/12
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/4
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 88.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/15
5 per cent Loan 1939-44 Rs. 96|2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/15.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/4.
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/4
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 105.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates: 16th Oct. settlement 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/5/6 5 per cent. 1945/55 Rs. 101/7/0.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNT

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 3.

3 Months Discounts 6 9/32 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 6 7/16 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 6 1|2 p.c.
Call Money 3½ per cent.
One Month 3 per cent.
Three Months 3½ per cent.
Six Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Twelve Months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market: Steady
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 p.c.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 2.

Roziario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes, 43/6 October s'ment. Sellers.
Barletta Russo, per. 63, lb. Cargoes 42/9 Oct/Nov. s'ment. Value.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 44/- Afloat Sellers.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels, 44/- Oct/Nov, s'ment. to U. K. Value.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

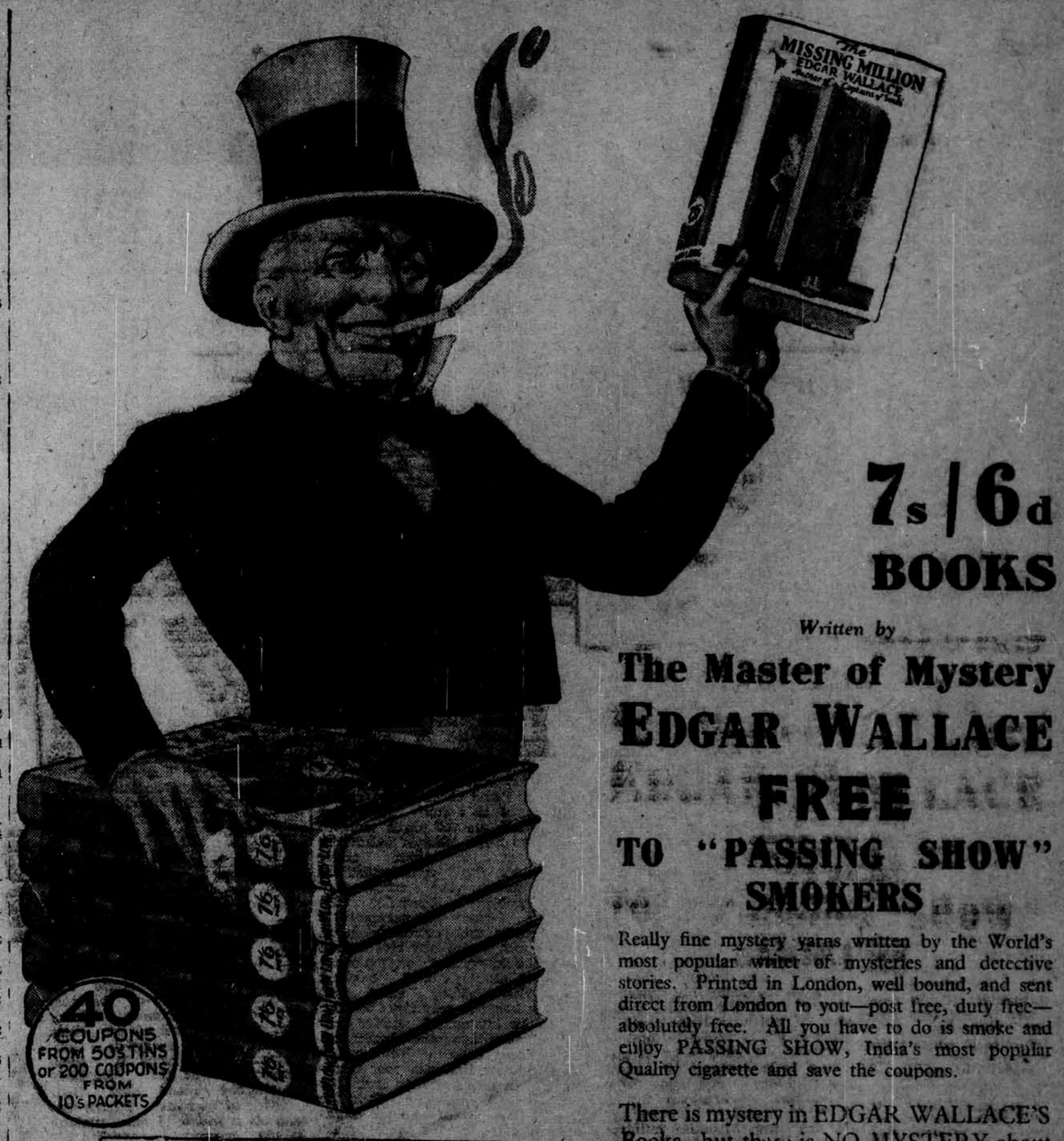
(Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co.)

Liverpool, Oct. 2.

October close at 9s. 1-3|8d. up 2-1|8d.
December close at 9s. 6-3|8d. up 1-7|8d.
March close at 10s. 0-7|8d. up 1-5|8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET:

December per bushel Dols. 1.38-3|8 up 1-1|2.
March per bushel Dols. 1.41-3|4 up 1-3|8.
May per bushel Dols. 1.45-7|8 up 1-5|8.



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BOMBAY FRIDAY OCTOBER 4 1929

DEFENCE OF INDIGENOUS BANKERS & MAHAJANS

"Purify System and Make Them More Serviceable"

POLITICAL SWARAJ V. FISCAL SWARAJ

MARWARI CHAMBER CRITICISES SILVER SALE POLICY OF GOVT.

The annual general meeting of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce Ltd. was held in the Chamber's office at Kalbadevi Road on Sunday last. Mr. Shivpratap Joshi the retiring Vice-President, was in the chair.

In the course of his address proposing the adoption of the annual report of the Chamber, Mr. Shivpratap Joshi reviewed the activities of the Chamber during the last year and after expressing satisfaction at the fact that the organization of the Chamber was getting strong and sound exhorted the members to help the new Board in strengthening it still further and making the voice of the community and the trades represented in the Chamber heared. He emphasized that it should be the policy of the Chamber not only to look after and advance the interests of the members but also to earnestly strive for securing protection of the common interests of whole Indian mercantile community and the economic interests of the country as a whole.

Mr. Joshi suggested that the Board should make arrangements for publishing a Weekly Commercial Journal on behalf of the Chamber in which important trade statistics and useful commercial and industrial information should be published for the benefit of the members. Through the agency of its official organ the Chamber can effectively carry on the work of educating the members and other commercial public on commercial and economic subjects particularly the technical aspects of such subjects.

INCOME TAX BILL.

Referring to the retiring Board's efforts for securing suitable amendments in the Indian Income Tax Act Mr. Joshi said: "You are aware gentlemen how your Board has been constantly pressing on the attention of Government the desirability of these amendments. To take only one instance of the ways in which the existing Income Tax law prejudicially affects the interests of merchants, I may mention the fact of absence of provision for losses in business. The representatives of the Chamber tabled resolutions recommending amendment of the Income Tax Act in this and other respects in the Madras Session of the Industrial and Commercial Congress and also in the annual meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta. On both the occasions these resolutions were unanimously adopted. In the latter meeting Sir George Schuster, the Finance Member of the Government of India was present when this resolution was moved and he promised to consider the question. It is therefore a matter of real disappointment to find that the Government of India has been sleeping over a question of such consequence to the whole mercantile public of India. At the joint request of this Chamber and some other commercial bodies Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has applied for leave to introduce a Bill in the Legislative Assembly which seeks to redress this among other public grievances. And I hope it is not too much to expect that Government will not grudge the mercantile public such a fair and legitimate relief."

MR. R. BAID'S SPEECH.

Mr. Ramchandra Baid the newly elected president then seconded the adoption of the report and expressed his thanks for the honour that the Board had done him by electing the President of the Chamber for ensuing year. Referring to the last year's work Mr. Baid expressed his satisfaction at the steady record of progress made by the Chamber and added that it would be wrong for the Board to suppose that there was nothing more to do now. They could not afford to sleep over or by one whit slacken their activities. For the really important work was to begin now as better sources and opportunities of service to the members and Indian Mercantile community in general were now available to them. As in case of individuals so also of institutions, youth brings with it new responsibilities and greater activities. As according to him, the Chamber had attained the stage of majority its directors and leaders would have to change their methods off work for efficient discharge of their duties and responsibilities.

Forecasting the directions in which the Board should work during the coming year Mr. Baid stated that it was exceedingly necessary that satisfactory arrangements for weighment and survey of grain and seeds should be made as speedily as possible. Mr. Baid also suggested that in view of the increasing trade in ground nuts, the annual production of which in India alone was very large, it would be well to consider the desirability of opening a hedge contract for ground nuts under the Bye-laws of the Chamber. The ground nut had a world market and the course of its price was materially influenced by factors connected with production of and trade in ground nuts in various parts of the world. By this contract not only the dealers in ground nuts but also the producers will be greatly benefitted.

BRITAIN UNWILLING TO GRANT FISCAL SWARAJ.

Proceeding Mr. Baid referred to the labours of the Simon Commission and the Indian Central Committee and observed that the "British Government will perhaps grant political Swaraj but will never be ready to have fiscal Swaraj". They may part with all but the power to levy taxes at will. India will not have freedom to tax her imports and exports according as her will and interests may dictate. The alarming cries raised by the British vested interests in regard to the Coastal Reservation Bill of Mr. Haji and the attitude of the Government of India thereon clearly point the way the wind is blowing. The desire to reserve coastal trade to its nationals is undeniably the most legitimate desire that any country aspiring to a life of freedom of unrestricted development can entertain. Yet how poor and halting the response is! Mr. Haji's Bill has been charactised by eminent Britishers as expropriation, racial discrimination and what not. I take this opportunity therefore to say to both the Government and the leaders that Political freedom without fiscal freedom is a body without soul and that such freedom is hardly worth having. Let India refuse to sell herself at this critical juncture by accepting the form without substance."

THE BANKING INQUIRY.

"Referring to the Banking Enquiry Mr. Baid said: "I have to say a few words of warning in connection with this enquiry. At present the financing of agriculture of arts and crafts of internal trade and commerce in India is mainly in the hands of indigenous bankers, Shroffs or Mahajans of the towns as well as of the villages. Attempts are being made in certain quarters to make the condition of these people so intolerable as to force them out of their profession and to substitute joint stock or co-operative Banks instead. It appears to me that in this matter there is much superficial talk and little real appreciation of realities. A little reflection should show that the shroff has his roots deep into every branch of the economic life of the country and it is neither possible nor desirable to uproot and throw him away. In the village the farmer for his seed, agricultural implements and cattle, the carpenter, the weaver and other craftsmen for their professional needs, all depend upon the Mahajan for finance. After crops have been harvested, the [illegible] or the Shroff finances for [illegible] and moving the produce from the village or the Mandi to the central markets and ports. Practically through the whole process of marketing produce the shroff is the main source of finance. The work of discounting Hundis and thus expending credit and providing a means for internal remittances is in the hands of the Shroff. Is it fair, is it just and is it practicable to remove such an institution from the scene? I invite thinking people to consider this question cooly and dispassionately."

PLACE OF INDIGENOUS BANKERS.

"Many well-meaning people believe that the only thing they have to do to solve the question of banking difficulties of India is to let the Co-operative and Joint Stock Banks take the place at present occupied by indigenous bankers. I affirm it is not practical politics. Firstly India is a very vast country and the co-operative and other banks cannot be opened in a day. To know that there are 700 towns and ten times as many villages which you have got to cover under your banking organization is to visualise the extent of the problem. Secondly the Indian farmer or workman is uneducated and extremely poor. He cannot derive any real benefit from banks worked on modern lines on definite fixed banking principles. The Indian ryot mostly has no security to offer when he borrows. I wonder how co-operative and other banks can help these people. Not many people know that the poor farmer seldom gets any help from the co-operative banks. It is the salaried employees who are largely the customers of these banks. The deep poverty of the masses and the consequent lack of security is the main cause of the high rates of interest ruling in the villages. The rate of interest in the case of any loan is determined by the element of risk i.e. existence or otherwise of sound security and the abundance of scarcity of money. High interest, wherever it obtains, will be found to be the natural result of these conditions."

DEFENCE OF THE SHROFF.

"I must hasten to make clear that I am not crying down the excellent institution of the Co-operative Bank of the highly developed Joint Stock Bank. No, I fully appreciate the importance and usefulness of these institutions. Nor do I hold a brief for the usurious money lender. I have no sympathy with him as such. But I do want to draw attention to one fact. In my judgment in any re-organization of the condition of banking money lending and financing of agriculture and trade, we cannot, should not leave out the shroff, not for his sake but for the sake of all concerned. I also believe that the principal defect of the existing condition for which the Shroff is not entirely responsible is the comparatively high rates of interest that prevail in the countryside, for the city shroff's rate is generally lower than that of the banks."

MAKE THE SOWKAR MORE SERVICEABLE.

I would therefore, suggest that instead of passing humiliating laws or of vainly trying to suppress the Mahajan or the Shroff, it should be the policy of Government and the public to appreciate, improve and purify the system of indigenous banking and make him more serviceable. I would suggest particularly to the indigenous bankers and Mahajans all over the land if my voice can reach them that they should make a central Mahajan or Bankers' Association at Delhi or Bombay and a local Association in every town and group of villages affiliated to the Central institution. They may as well be organised separately for each province. Through these Associ'tion the shroffs should fix themselves a set of sound and just rules and terms of business and also a maximum rate of interest to be observed by every member without exception. Government should recognise these Associations and thus maintain an effective control over their methods of business. I hope this suggestion which I am making in my personal capacity will receive consideration at the hands of the members and the general public."

CRITICISM OF SALE OF SILVER.

Mr. Baid then criticised the Government's policy regarding sales of silver. He advocated the selling of silver in India and imposition of an effective duty on import of silver so that Government silver may be consumed in India and the downward course of its price checked for in silver, he added a vast amount of India's wealth was invested.

Mr. Begraj Gupta and Mr. Nirmal Pasad Master also supported Mr. Joshi's resolution and the Annual Report and the Accounts were unanimously adopted. After the appointment of Messrs. C. H. Sopariwala and Co. as Auditors for the ensuing year and a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting terminated.

ALLEGED INACCURACIES IN "C. & M. G,"

Magistrate Declines to "Enter Into Controversy"

DVISES ACCUSED TO WRITE TO ITS EDITORA

LAHORE, Oct. 3.

When the hearing of the Lahore "conspiracy" case was resumed today after a week's postponement the accused raised the unusual cry of "Long Live the Proletariat" and sang a song in Hindustani beginning with a verse saying India can never remain a slave country.

The Crown counsel having agreed not to put in the witness box any approver till the High Court had decided on the transfer application filed by some of the accused and the defence having signified their intention of not opposing the recording of prosecution evidence before the High Court's decision was available, the Magistrate decided to proceed with the case.

APPROVERS IN POLICE CUSTODY.

Mr. Amolakram, defence counsel, filed an application urging the court to pass orders to the effect that the approvers in this case who had been in police custody for nearly six months should be put in judicial lock up as their continued association with the police would cause them to give tainted evidence.

CROWN OBJECTION.

Mr. Nosa, Crown counsel, opposing the application said if the approvers gave tainted evidence the defence were at liberty to establish it in cross-examination. He added there was no judicial lock up in Lahore but the one in which the accused were confined. Lastly the Magistrate had no jurisdiction over approvers who were not accused.

The Magistrate reserved his judgment.

INACCURATE REPORTS.

Vijayakumar Sinha requested the court to contradict the inaccuracy in the proceedings of the case published in the "Civil and Military Gazette" dated 24th September.

The Magistrate replied he would not enter into the controversy.

Sinha said if he (the Magistrate) did not wish to take note of the inaccuracy in the newspaper why did he exclude the representative of the daily "Pratap" from the court for publishing inaccurate reports.

The Magistrate suggested the accused to write to the Editor of the "Civil and Military Gazette" through his counsel.

After the examination of two house owners who deposed that Kishen Singh, father of Bhagat Singh, had taken from them a flat in Lahori gate in April 1926, the prosecution witness, Shanti Swarup, librarian, Hindi Library, was examined. Witness said that his profession was national service. He did not take the oath to give true evidence as he said he did not believe in God. Witness said that Jaigopal Goswar, was a member of the Hindi Library and he used to take books on loan.

BAIL APPLICATION REJECTED.

After the examination of two more witnesses the Magistrate announced his order rejecting the bail application of Deraj.

The Court adjourned then till to-morrow.—A. P.

PROCESSION PARADES DELHI

ENTHUSIASTIC JAYANTI CELEBRATIONS

DELHI, Oct. 3.

The Sixtieth birthday of Mahatma Gandhi was celebrated with great enthusiasm in Delhi. Khaddar was hawked in the principal parts of the city. In the evening, a procession was taken from the Clock Tower and paraded the principal streets. A meeting was held at the Queens Gardens under the presidentship of Lala Shankerlal at which glowing tributes were paid to Mahatmaji.—Free Press.

AT TRIVANDRUM

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 3.

Mahatmaji's sixtieth birthday was celebrated here under the auspices of a special committee. A procession was taken round the city with Mahatmaji's portrait. There was a meeting in the evening at which several speakers eulogised Mahatmaji's work and life.—Free Press.

AT COCOANADA

COCOANADA, Oct. 3.

Cocanada celebrated Mahatma Gandhi's sixtieth birthday. There was poor feeding at the Canadian Baptist Church and and clothes were distributed to the poor at the Congress office. Meetings were held in the evening.—Free Press.

GANDHI JAYANTI AT PAREL.

Under the auspices of the "F" Ward (Parel) District Congress Committee, a public meeting was held on Wednesday night to celebrate Mahatma Gandhi's birthday Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi who presided on the occasion referred to the invaluable services that Gandhiji had rendered to the country and their countrymen abroad. He pointed out how a new spirit was instilled in the battle of freedom since the Mahatma's advent in the arena of Indian politics. There was no Indian to-day, but had not heard of Gandhiji. The khadi movement had brought the starving masses in line with the other factors working for the political, social and economic uplift of the country. To Mahatma Gandhi the nation owed a great debt and it was only by the continued confidence they were prepared to place in him, that the people of India could wring freedom from unwilling hands.

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy in a plain lucid speech explained to the audience the programme of the Mahatma and in the carrying out of that programme, declared he, lay the true test of their sincerity for fighting for Swaraj. He laid particular emphasis on the need of Hindu-Muslim unity which was one of the main pillars of Free India.

Messrs. Acharya, Paroshram (a worker) and Narayan Swami then addressed the meeting after which it came to a close amidst cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-Ki-Jai" and "Bande Mataram".

"NO" TO DEFENCE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

LAHORE, Oct. 3.

The application submitted by Messrs. Fatechand, Anandkishore, and Kishenlish, members of the Defence Committee requesting the Magistrate to allow them to sit by the defence counsel, had been rejected by the Magistrate on the ground that the court room was not a Mofvuat room.—Free Press.

HENDERSON REVIEWS FOREIGN AFFAIRS

"We Are Out to Make War A Thing of the Past"

SPEECH AT LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE

LONDON, Oct. 2.

In his speech on foreign affairs at the Labour Conference at Brighton to-day, Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, said: "The British Government have no intention of reconsidering as has been suggested the British tenure of the mandate for Palestine. There is no question of altering the position in regard to the mandate or the policy laid down in the Balfour Declaration in 1927 in favour of creating Palestine as a national home for Jews. Our policy is still to protect the civil and religious rights of all inhabitants, irrespective of race or religion."

When the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the recent disorders was received, he added, the Government would consider the means, within the terms of the mandate, by which the future policy in Palestine would be dictated.

RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

Referring to Russia, Mr. Henderson, said: "I am very happy to be able to report that as a result of negotiations, and agreement has been reached on the procedure that will be put into operation immediately on the exchange of ambassadors between the two countries. When the House of Commons meets it will be the business of the Government to make a report on the conversations that have taken place with M. Dovgalevski and I shall be quite prepared to await the decision of the House. I believe we have taken a most important step. I believe that immediately ambassadors have been exchanged and the full machinery of diplomatic relations has been put into operation there will be such an agreement as will place our relationship in a satisfactory position and will bring the two countries in such harmony as they have not been in for many years past."

EVACUATION OF RHINELAND.

Reviewing the results achieved at The Hague Conference the Foreign Secretary after a passing reference to the financial aspects of the negotiations said: "We had made it known in an early part of the negotiations that British public opinion was insistant on the withdrawal of British troops from the Rhineland The French public opinion differed somewhat from British public opinion on the matter, as M. Briand's public was perhaps more difficult than his, but M. Briand and Dr. Stresemann had worked together so often that he never doubted an agreement would be reached. The result, he was pleased to say, was complete agreement, on the political issue.

Immediately he had put his hand to the protocol, and signed it, he despatched representatives of the War Office back to London to see the Minister for War and the next day he received a telegram that instructions had been given for a move to be made immediately. The whole of the British evacuation would be complete by December 14. The Belgians hoped to have their troops moved by the middle of December also.

The French hoped to have the evacuation of the second zone complete during December. Although when they began the negotiations it was suggested that it might take a year for the French for evacuation of the occupied territory he had succeeded in making arrangements with the French for evacuation of the third zone to be completed by the end of June. "By that period there will not be a single soldier of any of occupying countries on German territory," said Mr. Henderson amidst loud applause.

BRITAIN AND DISARMAMENT.

As for disarmament Mr. Henderson said that the conversations between the Prime Minister and General Dawes had been conducted on both sides with the utmost frankness and goodwill and they had now reached a stage when they might hope that France, Italy and Japan would shortly join in the discussions and it would then be possible for the Five Power naval conference, covering the whole field of naval disarmament, to be held. "If that conference would come up to our hope and expectations we shall have opened a new era in which large sums previously spent on armaments will be put to a better purpose. It will be an era in which men and women will go about their business with a peaceful mind and freedom from anxiety as to what to-morrow may bring forward in international affairs. I am going to this conference to take up this great crusade. Why should we not make this a disarmament year? Why should we not mark all our activities by a tremendous amount of concentration on the pressing problem? What nobler cause could any Government or any party stand for? We are out in the interests of common people everywhere to make war a thing of the past. We are out to end the waste and folly of that competitive system of armaments which cost so much and which nations still maintain and which has besmirched the name of our civilisation."

As Mr. Henderson sat down the delegates rose as one and cheered him for several minutes.—B. O. W.

ELDER MURDER ENQUIRY

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

JAMSHEDPUR, Oct. 3.

Mr. V. E. Davies, Sub-Divisional Magistrate passing orders in the Elder murder enquiry committed the accused O. W. Harrison to sessions on charges of murder and robbery. The accused received the order lightly and walked back to jail.—A. P.

UNVERS CONFERENCE

AGENDA FOR ENSUING SESSIONS.

CAWNPORE, Oct. 3.

In a statement to the Associated Press, Prof. P. Seshadri, Secretary, Inter-University Board, says:—

The Inter-University Board, India, has just issued its preliminary agenda for the ensuing Universities Conference to be opened by His Excellency Lord Irwin on 30th October in the University Buildings, Delhi. Subjects to be discussed include relation of universities to intermediate and pre-university education; universities and the problem of unemployment; universities and service, the present position of medical degrees in Indian universities; physical welfare and military training to students, higher education of women in Indian universities; universities and adult education and formation of an All-India Advisory Board for scientific research and coordination of research in Indian universities.

It is understood the Conference will resolve into three sub-committees for the consideration of these questions and their recommendations will be submitted to the Conference on 30th October and 1st November.—A. P.

BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle
TRADE & ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1929. REGD. NEWSPAPER NO. B 1065.

A Businessman's Diary

(BY "CHRONICLER".)

Sept. 25.

* * * * *

A Stock Exchange Operator asked me to-day why Brokers advise buying in strong markets and selling in weak markets? The reason, I told him, is simple enough. As a shrewd businessman, a Broker is unwilling to take risks against the trend of the market. Of course, such advice usually results at times in small paper profits, but mostly in large real losses.

* * * * *

Sept. 26th.

The reports of the Census Bureau of the U.S.A. Government are acted upon by the world at large as they are supposed to be so reliable. But the other day a Ginning Report of this Bureau proved to be in excess by as much as 3 lakhs of bales. Many believers in the infallibility of these reports consequently found themselves in a helpless condition on reading the official correction of the official blunder.

* * * * *

Sept. 27th.

The rise in the Bank Rate in London has been due to the continuous drain of Gold from the Bank of England. This move was anticipated to check the demand for Gold, but the banks throughout Europe raised their own rates immediately as also the U.S.A. Thus a general rise will prove ineffective excepting to hamper industry.

* * * * *

Sept. 28th.

Silver prices are reaching new low levels, and the reason behind this decline is said to be the accumulation of stocks in China. As soon as India and China adopt a gold currency, the price of silver is likely to reach the low level of Rs. 40 per 100 tolas. Something must be done to cope with the increasing production and also compensate for the decreasing demand.

* * * * *

Sept. 30th.

Sentiment does play an important part in business particularly stock speculation. A few months ago Tata Steel Deferred shares were considered a bad purchase at Rs. 150, while to-day at Rs. 250 they are thought a bad sale. The main reason for this change in sentiment is more due to clever Bull manipulation than to the publication of the annual report. The future course of prices will depend upon the action of the public sentiment. If the public keeps short, a further rise is invetible; but if otherwise, an invisible decline may follow.

Oct. 1st.

The Cotton Market is full of bearish views on the copious rains in several cotton producing districts in this country. But reports of heavy rains in the U.S.A. caused considerable buying as rains in America are believed to have damaged the crop. Indian operators are well aware that if the prices of Indian cotton are attractive there is bound to be a large demand, as in last year.

Of course, a temporarily reluctant following of bullish advices from America may seem unwise. But when the new crop arrives, it will readily find its way to foreign countries without undue depression of values. When cotton growers are not backed by enormous loans in this country, particularly at the time of marketing of the crops, what else can be done?

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POWER TRANSMISSION BY "TRITANO" BELTING

—:o:—

It is, of course, an acknowledged fact that the full power produced by any power plant can never be all utilised as a good deal of it is lost in transmission; and it is, therefore, necessary that particular attention should be paid to this problem. One of the oldest appliances to communicate power has been by belting, leather being the earliest and even now the most widely used material for this purpose.

After nearly half a century's experience in the extensive manufacture of high grade leather beltings, mechanical leathers, and hose piping, Messrs. Edward Parker & Co., Ld., Dundee, the makers of "Tritano" Belting, need no introduction to Indian mills and factories where this belting has been in use extensively for a long time and with remarkable success. The secret of the excellence of the leathers from which their belting is made lies in the process of manufacture. It is essential in the currying of first class leathers that only the very best material, such as Newfoundland Cod Oil and Tallow, should be used, and this has been adhered to in the production of "Tritano" leathers from the beginning.

Their "cemented only" leather belting is made with their own special waterproof cement; and it is guaranteed that the joints are indestructible under any climatic conditions. All joints are, however, made to the particular requirements of purchasers—cemented only, cemented and riveted, cemnted and lace sewn or cemented and wire sewn. The joints are first made standard throughout as "cemented only" and lacing, wire sewing, riveting, etc. is done afterwards as required. The joint which enjoys considerable popularity in India is one of "cemented and lace sewn."

MILL FURNISHINGS.

The makers of "Tritano" also claim that they play an important part in Mill Furnishings, and the same high class dressing of their belting is applied to all the factory leathers. As regards Spinning, the productions are, among others, specially drawing attention to only two,—Soft Card Roller Covering and English Leather Roller Covers. The makers have specialised in these with the result that to-day they produce leathers giving such a high degree of satisfaction, that they are, it is claimed, a standard of quality in jute, cotton, and woollen spinning mills. Besides these two products, they also make Leather on Edge, Drawing Frame, Pressing and Roller Refills.

In weaving mills "Tritano" gives a fine loom drive and from the modest Loom Washers to the Calender Drives the maximum efficiency, we are informed, has been obtained by its use. Their Martingale Strapping is well-known for length of service, it being entirely hand dressed. It is supplied, in all widths, in rolls of approximately 20 lbs, joints either cemented only, or cemented and sewn. The Picking Bands are strong and durable, tests showing that the working hours of this band to be 680 hours on 56" sacking looms. Other products of this nature are Martingale Buckles, Picking Bands and Tuggers, Camb Straps, Pickers, Leather Laces and Loom Washers.

Further specialities by the manufacturers of "Tritano" are Hand Leathers, Leather Hosepipe, English Butts and Bends.

The local agents for all these products are Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ltd., 16, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, whose Managing Agents are Turner, Morrison and Co. Ld.

HOW TO EXAMINE LUBRICATING OILS

—:o:—

(By RUSTOMJI N. BAPASOLA.)

Lubricating Oil plays an important part in almost all factories. It is therefore necessary to know how to make purchase without using Chemical Agents or costly Apparatus or Laboratory Tests.

FLASH POINT.

This is a very important test necessary for finding out high class Lubricating Oils. If the Oil is heated until it begins to flash when a light is applied on to the mouth of the test tube, one can easily judge the temperature at which the Oil commences flashing. A thermometer can be attached to the test tube.

2. Take some sheets of plate glass, 6 ins. by 6 inches. and place them in a slanting position of about 45 deg. In order to do so, it would be advisable to use a wooden frame. Take a number of pipettes and simultaneously put one drop of each quality of Oil to be examined on the different glass plates arranged in exactly the same slanting position. Carefully examine how many seconds each quality of Oil takes to slide down to the bottom with or without Lubricating effect. If it takes more seconds and leaves a good trace of Lubricating effect that particular Oil is supposed to be of good quality. This will give a crude but practical idea regarding Viscosity.

3. Take two pieces of glass, wipe them carefully, put a few drops of oil and press the two pieces together. If there is grit in the oil it will produce noise and such Oils hould be rejected.

THE CARBONISING TEST.

Put a few drops of Oil on an Electric Boiling Plate, and see if there is any trace of carbonisation left. Oils thus treated and leaving carbon deposit, especially cylinder Oils, are to be rejected.

5. Dip some Litmus paper and see if Blue Litmus paper turns red. Then it contains Acid. Acid is injurious to the working of Lubricating oils.

6. It is very simple to find out the test for specific gravity by filling the Oil in a glass tube and placing a hydrometer in it. Whilst the oil is being poured in the tube, the hydrometer will float and will register the specific gravity in degrees. Specific gravity signifies the difference between thick and thin oils. That means the difference between water and thicker liquids.

7. Take a white blank sheet of paper or a blotting paper and see how far the Oil spreads, and this will also give some idea about the quality.

Though Oils can be judged properly in these ways even without Laboratory tests, however, one can also try some practical tests by using a certain quality of each different Oil and subsequently examining the parts which are lubricated—such as bearings, journals, cylinders, line shaftings, etc.

At the same time careful observation will give an indication whether a larger or smaller quantity of Oil is consumed per hour, whether heat is produced, etc. This requires very expert knowledge and it is very difficult to judge. But by practise and experience, one can acquire the necessary knowledge.

THE "TIGRIS" GRINDING MILL

—:o:—

The "Tigris" Grinding Mills, with Vertical Stones, have been designed to meet the requirements of a good mill at a moderate price, and sometimes preferred to the mill having horizontal stones, being more economical to drive, requiring less floor space, and much cheaper in cost.

The Mills are substantially built, with large spindle and heavy brass bearings. All parts are accurately fitted together by experienced workmen, the makers having been engaged in the Mill Trade for over 100 years.

The Stones are of French Burr, unless otherwise ordered. One stone is stationary, but fitted with adjusting screws, and the other one, being the runner, is keyed on the spindle and is readily adjusted for fine or coarse grinding.

The Runner Stone, being fitted with brushes, automatically cleans the internal spaces and also lifts the ground material to the spout and cools the meal on its way to the sack. Springs are provided to prevent damage to the stones in case any hard substance pass between them. Dressing the stone is not a difficult matter and should be done in the usual manner like the model supplied with each Mill.

These Mills are obtainable from R. N. Bapasola, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE

—:o:—

We beg to announce that we have been appointed the Agents of Messrs. Fernahd Espvi, London, for the sale of their well-known "ROUSSEAU" Crucibles, Foundry Equipment, Tilting Furnaces, and "REX" Grinding wheels.

We hold stocks of their Crucibles in all sizes, from the smallest (as used by Goldsmiths, etc.) up to 400 lbs. capacity.

We also hold stocks of their Grinding Wheels in various sizes and grades.

Enquiries solicited.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LTD.,

Engineers, Bombay.

Managing Agents:—

TURNER MORRISON & CO., LTD.,

16, Bank Street, Bombay.

GENERAL MOTORS' HUGE EXPANSION PLAN

—:o:—

EXPENDITURE OF 50 MILLION DOLLARS IN NEW INVESTMENT.

Investments by the General Motors Corporation in affiliated and miscellaneous Companies in the six months from December 31, 1928 to June 30, 1929, showed an increase of more than 50,000,000 dols. according to the balance sheet as of June 30, issued recently.

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., President, in a statement accompanying the announcement, pointed out that these new investments had been made with a view first, to expanding the Corporation's motor car manufacturing operations in markets open to it only in part; second, to widening the Corporation's general activities by entrance into the aviation industry in which the Corporation, previous to this time, has not been represented. The additions to the real estate, plant and equipment accounts cover broadening the scope of the Corporation's regular manufacturing operations.

ENTRY INTO AVIATION.

The investments referred to include the purchase for cash a substantial interest in Adam Opel Company in Russelheim, Germany; also a 25 per cent. interest in the Bendix Aviation Corporation and a 40 per cent. interest in the Fokker Aircraft Corporation, which, together with certain miscellaneous items, account for the total increase indicated in the statement. In addition to these items the real count shows an increase of 34,504,514 dollars.

In dealing with the fact that the delivery of cars to dealers in the first half year showed an excess over dealer sales to consumers, Mr. Sloan said:—

"Notwithstanding the excess of sales of cars to General Motors' dealers over those sold by General Motors' dealers to consumers for the period under review, stocks are not out of line with current demand. As a matter of fact, they represent approximately one month's current retail sales. This suggests calling attention to the policy inaugurated during the year 1924 and outlined in the annual report of that year. It was then recognised, and the principle has been rigidly adhered to, that it is uneconomic to permit the Corporation's distributing organisation to carry stocks beyond the amount necessary to serve the public adequately.

"During the period under review, due to unusual model changes at the beginning of the year of its more important carlines, stocks were depleted to the extent that retail sales were limited during the first quarter. In addition to this, two new lines of cars have since been added to to the Corporation's products.

"General Motors distributes its products through more than 20,000 dealer organisations scattered not only throughout the United States but throughout the entire world. The number of cars constantly in transit, together with these necessary to serve the public properly, reaches a large aggregate total."

THE RADIO AND THE GRAMOPHONE RECORD

—:o:—

(By K. SCHMOLL, Dipl.Ing.)

During the earlier years of the radio, considerable enmity existed between these two modern methods of artificial music reproduction. The gramophone record industry viewed the rapid expansion of the radio with great anxiety. Broadcasting became the common property of the public at large much quicker than the gramophone, and it was feared, that this up-to-date branch of artificial music reproduction would gradually oust the gramophone record entirely. After a very few years, since the popularisation of the radio, the gramophone industry was however taught its error, and it was really the radio which gave it a fresh stimulus.

THE RADIO INVASION.

It is interesting to note how these two industries supplemented each other. During the first few years, the radio made use of the experience obtained with the gramophone; one of the most obvious examples is that the horn of the gramophone was also adopted for the horn-loudspeaker. The latter dominated the market for a long time, but was later on superseded by the hornless loudspeaker, as the development and perfection of radio reception proceeded. The transmitting studio also was originally a copy of the gramophone recording studio, the radio benefitting by the experience of the latter.

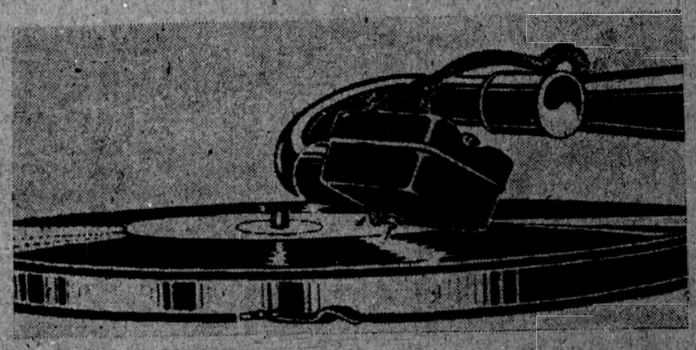


Fig. 1.—The Electrical Pick-up mounted on the Gramophone.

It soon, however, became evident, that the radio developed quicker and further than the gramophone record. Within a few years the gramophone industry was forced to change its production methods entirely, in order to keep up with the dangerous competition of the radio. The success and improvements thus obtained are so astonishing, that the present-day records are far superior to those of a few years ago. Never has the demand for records been so large as during the last years.

QUALITATIVE IMPROVEMENTS.

This must be attributed to the qualitative improvements obtained by the modern recording process and the electric reproduction by means of an electrical pick-up. For recording purposes a large horn in the recording room used to be employed which passed the acoustic oscillations straight on to a membrane, which was actuated by the sound-waves and engraved these oscillations directly into a rotating wax disc.

Now-a-days the much superior electrical recording is employed. In this process the sound is changed into electrical energy by a normal microphone, then conducted by wire to another room, there electrically amplified, and changed back into mechanical energy by a magnetic movement system. This process is far supetior to the former. First of all, the artists and orchestra can render their music in a hall, and need not be squeezed into a narrow room; just as in the case of radio transmissions any large studio or concert hall with good acoustics may be used. By suitable location of the microphone the desired shades of modulation of a large orchestra are obtained, and it becomes easy to obtain the correct volume proportions by controlling the amplifier, without having to over-tax the singing voice.

ELECTRIC RECORDING.

The most considerable advantage of the electric recording over the oscillating membrane is the far better tonal quality, the larger frequency range, which is reproduced true to nature from the lowest to the highest notes by the microphone, which is free from inertia. On the other hand the old mica membrane only had a limited frequency range, and did not at all reproduce the lowest and highest tones, which have considerable influence upon the quality of a reproduction.

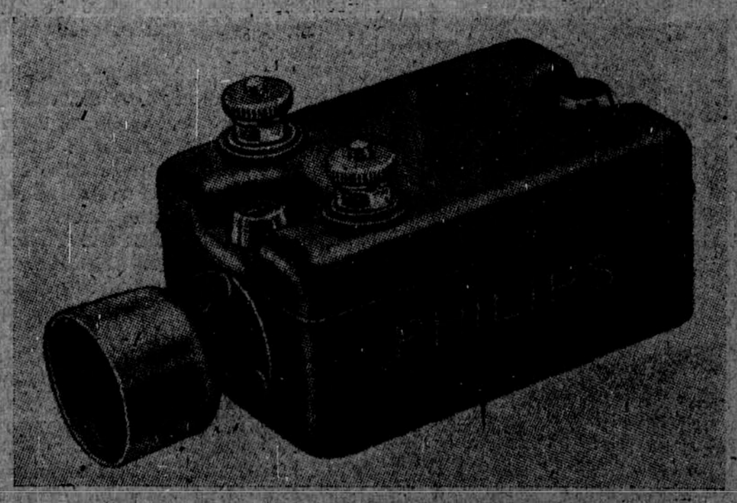


Fig. 2.—Philips' Electrical Gramo phone Pick-up.

RECORDING BY LIGHT.

By a process invented later the electric currents from the microphone were changed into light and photographed on a film; subsequently the film is unreeled in front of a light-sensitive cell, by means of which the electric current fluctuations are changed into sound-waves, via, a magnetic movement. This arrangement has two advantages: by unreeling the film slowly, the grooves can be imprinted more thoroughly and better into the slowly rotating wax record; moreover the recorded tone-film can later at any time be impregnated into the grooves of the records, and thus constitutes a means of "conserving" music.

Other applications of this process also show considerable advantages. There are for example most fascinating possibilities in connection with the radio. If an interesting event takes place somewhere at a time when listeners are prevented from participating, or the installation of a connection proves impossible, the sound waves are photographed with a microphone, and later on, during the evening transmission, reeled off for the listeners. This process has already been tried in practice by a German station. It has two advantages, unattained by all other systems, namely acoustic "conservation" and acoustic "slow motion."

"RECORD RECEIVER."

All advantages of up-to-date gramophone recording however remain illusory, so long as a special ensitive arrangement, the electrical gramophone pick-up, is not used for the "record receiver," i.e., the gramophone.

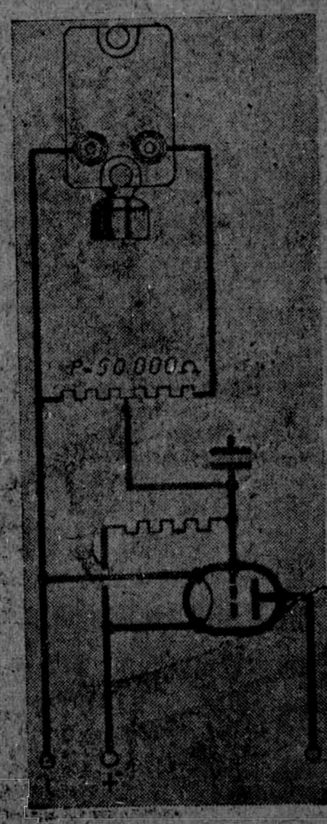


Fig. 3.—Diagram for connecting Pick-up to the Receiver. P is a Potentiometer of 50.000Ohms for Volume Control.

Until recently the well-known acoustical sound-box was employed; it consists of a mica membrane oscillated by means of the needle, and passing the developed sound energy into a horn. In the new process of electrical reproduction the mica membrane is superseded by an electrical sound-box, the "pick-up,"—in which the movement of an armature caused by the vibration of the needle in the engraved grooves of the record induces weak alternating currents in a coil, which subsequently are conducted to a low frequency valve amplifier. By means of several values, connected in cascade, the low initial tension may be amplified as much as required, and is finally thrown out by a loudspeaker.

This is a much improved process of gramophone reproduction, owing to its considerably improved tonal quality. In view of the fact that the electrical sound box is free from inertia and practically gives off no energy, a much larger frequency range can be equally amplified than with a mica membraned sound-box; the reception also is much improved by the reproduction of the highest and lowest frequencies.

THE ELECTRICAL GRAMOPHONE

In the case of the electrical gramophone pick-up, the possibility also exists of installing the loudspeaker anywhere one likes, thus making it independent of the gramophone. However, good reproduction essentially requires an amplifier with good valves, transformers, and a high-class loudspeaker, as otherwise all the advantages of electrical recording and electrical reproduction are lost.

How the electrical sound-box is connected to the gramophone may be seen from the accompanying figure. The second illustration shows the sound-box, as manufactured by Philips, which is constructed with a special system of four-pole balanced movement, by the use of which considerable sound volumes may be attained.

REGULATING VOLUME OF SOUND.

A great advantage of electrical gramophone reproduction over the old mica membrane arrangement is the possibility of regulating the volume of sound, so that the music may be adapted to any locality and requrement. The accompanying illustration shows diagrammatically, how this sound-box is to be connected to a volume control, a potentiometer, which latter must be connected to the detector-valve of the receiver. It would be an error to connect the volume control in parallel to the loud-speaker terminals as distortion could then not be avoided. It is best to connect the volume control immediately behind the pick-up. High-class gramophone amplifiers exist which are already fitted with a potentiometer, and ensure extremely pure reproduction.

THE SOUND BOX.

An important point to be considered when choosing a sound-box is the weight which must be within certain limits. A light sound-box has too small a mass, so that the danger exists that it is swung as a whole at low frequencies. Too large a weight exerts great pressure on the record and thus causes wear to it. In the case of heavy pick-ups it is certainly possible to introduce a counter-weight, but this is not easy with the existing gramophones. For this reason a correctly proportioned pick-up of 120 grams to a maximum of 150 grams is to be preferred. The Philips pick-up is exceedingly well constructed, and has just the right weight of 130 grams.

My advice to all, who value high-class gramophone music, is to procure an electrical sound-box. The electrically reproduced record in connection with a good pick-up is a valuable completion of a radio installation.

Philips are represented here by the Precious Electric Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

LARGEST ELECTRIC BULB.

The General Electric Supply Company of the United States is in possession of the largest electric bulb in the world, a 50,000 watt experimental lamp. At the top of the bulb a radiator made of metal films carries off in the intense heat generated by the white-hot tungsten filament, which burns at a temperature of 5,500 F, or twice as hot as molten steel. The bulb is filled with nitrogen, the circulation of which cools the bulb and carries upward into the radiator the thrown off tungsten particles from the filament, thus preventing the blackening of the inside walls of the bulb. The lamp at present is only intended for experiment.

Motors and Motoring.

HOW TO DRIVE A MOTOR CAR

By HAZEL M. FARNESTOCK.

(In Ford Dealer & Service Field.)

My husband tried to write an article on how to drive a car, the New Ford for instance. But it was as full of foolishness as most of the things men do. He said, "Release the clutch," when he meant "push down on the left-hand or Clutch Pedal," or "Advance the spark," when he meant to say in clear English "Pull back the little rod under the left hand side of the steering wheel." I sometimes think mechanical men use these left handed terms for the same reason as lawyers use Latin —to display a little learning to impress us women.

Most men say it is "bad luck" for men to teach their wives to drive. That teaching a wife to drive often ends in the divorce courts. What really constitutes bad luck is a matter of opinion.

But I just fooled my husband again, for, after reading his dry—as—dust article and not learning a thing from it, I just went out and taught myself to drive the New Ford. So now he can't say that he taught me to drive.

STARTING THE ENGINE.

Of course, before starting the car, we have to start the engine. Thank Heaven, the coffee-mill handle, with which men used to "wind up" the engine is gone for good. It is usually safer to leave the Hand Brake (now called the Parking Brake Lever) pulled back to the "On" position when starting the engine, specially when one is just learning to drive a new car.

Now we must see that the steel rod (with the round black knob on the top), which men like to call the Gear Shift Lever, is in the "Neutral" or In-between position When in Neutral, the Gear Shift Knob swings freely to the right or left for a short distance—as we may say—imagine it sliding on the "cross bar" of the letter "H" as shown in our sketch.

Now push the little rod, under the left-hand side of the steering wheel, which we call the "Spark Lever" up as far forward as it will go—which is the Starting Position. Just as we used to do when starting the engine of an old Model T Ford. This is important, as neglect to push forward the Spark Lever, of an automobile may cause the engine to kick-back and damage the starter.

Under the right-hand side of the steering wheel, there is another rod (called the "Throttle") which should be pulled down or towards the driver, several notches from its "all the way up" or closed position. This gives plenty of gas for easier starting. Pulling the Throttle Lever all the way down just over-feeds the engine, and makes it choke or flood or something like that.

The Writer and Her Ford Car.

Now let's place the key in the "Lock" (mounted on the metal plate in the center of the cowl dash where it is up out of the dirt and grease) and turn the key to the position marked "On."

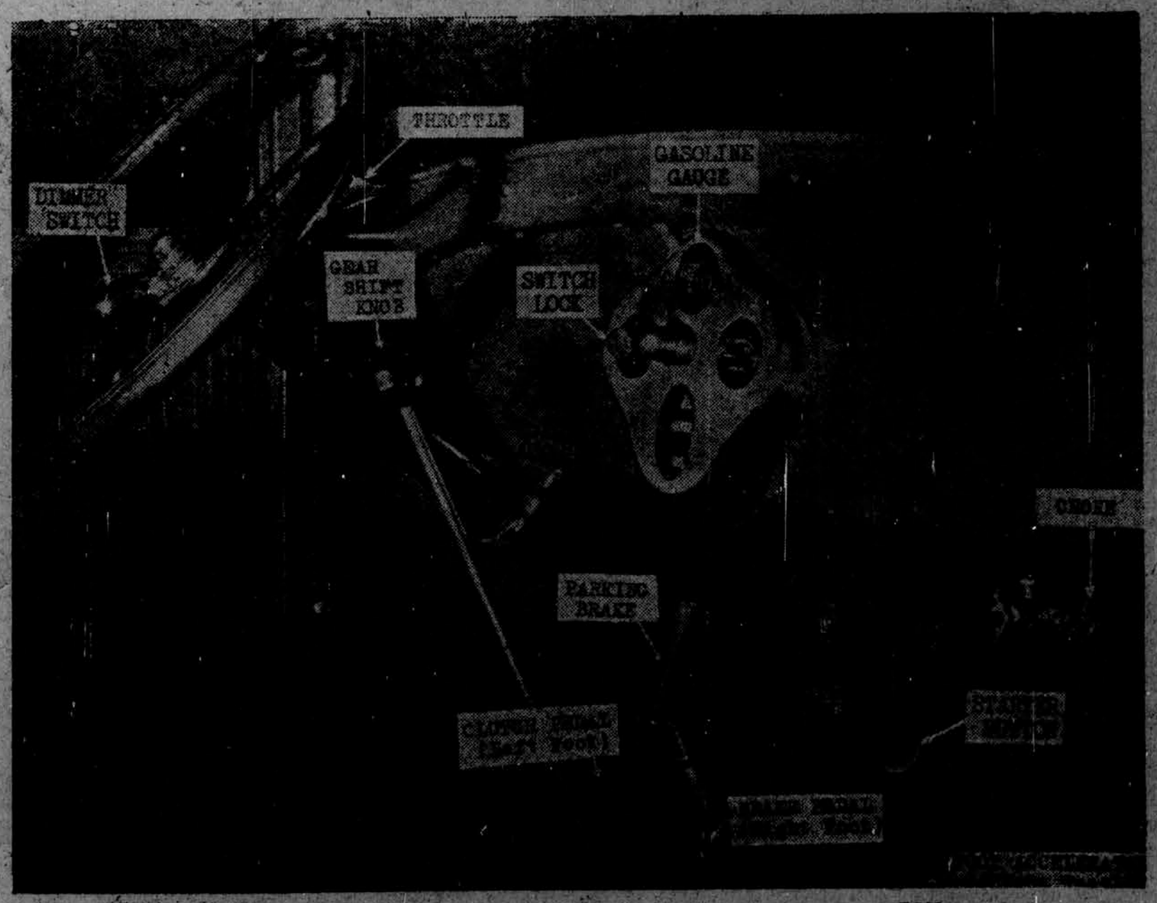
If the weather is just average—neither very hot nor very cold—pull the aluminum knob (called the "Choke Button") under the right hand side of the metal dash on which the instruments or dials are mounted. Hold out the Choke Button—until the engine starts to run under its own power. (Do not confuse this with running under the power of the electric motor which starts the engine).

The Starter Button (which sends the electricity to the motor which starts the Ford engine) is located on the floor, well forward and close to the dash. In this position, you can reach it easily with the toe of your foot—and will not scratch the heel of your shoe, as you sometimes did with the "heel type" of Starter Button used on many automobiles

Press down firmly and decisively on the Starter Button. Allow the electric starter to crank the engine for several turns—until the engine starts to pick up and starts to run under its own power. There is a distinctly different 'sound' when the engine is running under its own power.

As soon as the engine starts, take your foot off the Starter Button and, at the same time, release the Choke Button—which you have been holding away from the dash with your right hand. The Choke Button will be pulled down towards the dash by a concealed spring. If the weather is cold, and the engine seems to "spit and splutter"—try pulling out the Choke Knob part way for a few seconds, until the engine warms up and runs smoothly and steadily.

After the engine has started, we should pull down the Spark Lever, (under the left-hand side of the steering wheel) about 5 or 6 notches. This will speed up the engine, and we should then slow down the engine with the Throttle Lever (under the right-hand side of steering wheel) until the engine is just running 'nicely' at a fair rate of speed. Not running too fast, and making us nervous.



One can't go wrong with this Illustration.

STARTING THE CAR.

With the engine running, we are now "sitting pretty" and are ready to start driving. If the Parking Brake is pulled back, release this brake by pressing the latch and moving the lever forward. Be sure it is moved all the way forward, for, if not, the brakes will drag and wear, and it will be difficult to start the car smoothly

Naturally, the beginner should endeavour to practice on level roads. But if it is necessary to start the car uphill, hold the car at rest with the right foot resting on the Brake Pedal—until you are ready to remove the pressure of the left foot from the Clutch Pedal —and start the car in motion. Women who have driven Model T Fords will notice that the Hand or Parking Brake is not connected with the Clutch Pedal on the New Fords. Consequently, it is necessary to hold down the Clutch Pe-

dal of the New Fords, while engaging or while shifting gears.

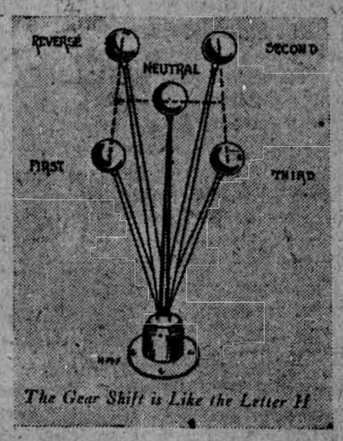
FIRST SPEED (LOW).

The First Speed or Low, is to be used for starting, or for driving very slowly. With the engine running, push Clutch Pedal down towards the floor with the left foot. Don't just push it an inch—push the pedal down as far as it will go.

Now grasp the Knob on top of the Gear Shift Lever. First, move the Knob towards you (towards the left.) Then pull the Knob 'back' as far as it will come.

Hold the steering wheel comfortably with both hands, in an easy and comfortable position. Mechanics say the reason the New Ford is so unusually easy to steer is because of the four fine ball bearings in the steering gear and light weight of the car.

Now take your right foot off the Brake Pedal (if you have been holding down the brake) and place



The Gear Shift is Like the Letter H

The Gear Shift.

your right foot close to the Accelerator.

Allow the Clutch Pedal (left foot) to gradually come back towards you and, at the same time, with the right foot, lightly press the Accelerator Do not press at all hard, for the New Ford Engine is as quick and responsive to the touch of the Accelerator as a high-strung horse to the touch of a whip.

SECOND SPEED (INTERMEDIATE).

The Second or Intermediate gear is an "in-between" speed, for use when First speed is too slow, and when High or Third gear is too fast. In the New Ford, this Second gear is mounted on ball bearings, and is practically wear proof.

Because the New Ford has this "in-between" speed, it is not necessary to accelerate the engine of the New Ford so fast in First speed, before changing to Second speed. When the New Ford reaches a

The Best Hold for Driving.

speed of 5 to 8 miles an hour in First speed, release the pressure of your right foot on the Accelerator. Push the Clutch Pedal down towards the floor with your left foot and, with your right hand, move the Gear Shift Knob straight forward to the "Neutral" position (on the cross-bar of the "H"). Then over towards the right-hand side of the car as far as it will go. Then forward.

Now let the Clutch Pedal (left foot) return towards you slowly, until the car is running smoothly in Second speed. Press lightly on Accelerator with the right foot, to increase speed of car to 12 or 15 miles an hour.

THIRD SPEED (HIGH GEAR).

To change to Third or High speed, press the Clutch Pedal firmly with the left foot—at the same time releasing the pressure of the right foot on the Accelerator. Deliberately—yet not too slowly—pull the Gear Shift Knob straight back, into the Third or High gear position.

Allow the Clutch Pedal (left foot) to return slowly to its normal position The car is now in the proper gear (Third or High gear) for all usual driving. When

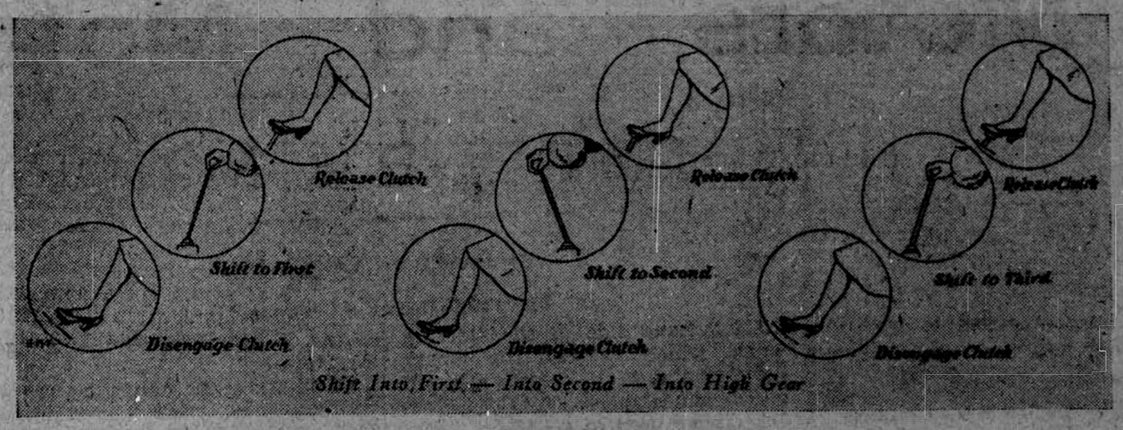
Here is the Choke Button for cold weather starting.

making the change from Second to Third gear, if the gear shift lever is moved too quickly or too slowly, a decided "Clash" of the gears may be heard. The shift should be made deliberately but decisively and, after a little practice, a noiseless shift will be achieved.

Note: Owing to the hand-operated spark control of the New Ford, the driver will obtain best results and prevent engine racing, by having the Spark Lever (under left-hand side of steering wheel) in the normal running position, and always releasing pressure on the Accelerator, while making a gear shift to a higher speed.

While driving the car in High gear, move the Spark Lever to the position at which engine develops most power and speed. (Just as

Moving the Hand Throttle or Gas Feed without removing hand.



Shift Into First — Into Second — Into High Gear

Changing Gear.

you did on the old Model T Ford). While you can (and many people do) drive the New Ford without touching the Spark Lever, yet the deft handling of this Spark Lever is one of the finishing touches that marks the really skillful driver.

Courtesy and good manners are made easy for the driver of the

No danger of running out of Gasoline with the Gauge here.

New Ford, when driving at night, by the conveniently located Dimmer Switch, located on top of the steering wheel adjacent to the Horn Button.

SHIFTING INTO LOWER SPEED.

To shift into a lower speed, while the car is in motion, is a little difficult at first for the novice driver of any car. But owing to the accuracy with which the Ford clutch is made, it will be found 'easier' than on almost any other car. The woman driver will obtain best results by pressing down on the Clutch Pedal with the left foot and, at the same time, speeding up the engine by pressing lightly on the Accelerator with the right foot. Then quickly making the shift. With a little experience, this can be made quietly

Inexperienced drivers will do well to make gear shifts by "watching the speedometer." For instance, do not try to shift from High to Second gear—until the car speed has dropped to 12 or 10 miles an hour. While the change from Second into First gear can be made more quietly, if we wait until the car speed has dropped to

Button Stops Engine and Locks Car.

8 to 5 miles an hour before making the change.

STOPPING THE NEW FORD.

With the Spark Lever (under left-hand side of steering wheel) and the Throttle Lever (under right-hand side of steering wheel) moved all the way up, remove the right foot from the Accelerator. The engine will slow down, retarding the car.

Now press down on the Clutch Pedal with the left foot and, with the right foot, gently apply the Foot Brake, thus stopping the car. With the car stopped at the desired place, keep the Clutch Pedal pushed down with the left foot, until

Gear Shift in "Neutral".

you have moved the Gear Shift Knob into the Neutral or in-between position (on the cross-bar of the "H"). Until you have acquired experience in locating this Neutral, it is well to left back the Clutch Pedal (left foot) slowly, to make sure that the gears are not engaged.

A touch of the finger on the button of the Lock on the dash, and the electric ignition current is shut off and the car is simultaneously "locked"—thus insuring the care-free driver against forgetting to lock the car. After stopping the car, the Parking or Hand Brake should be pulled back, to hold the car where you leave it.

DRIVING BACKWARDS.

The driver of a Model T Ford will find some difference when reversing or driving the New Ford backwards. With any sliding gear shift car, it is important to bring the car to a full STOP—before attempting to change into the Reverse or Backing-up gear. To shift into Reverse, proceed exactly the same as when changing into First speed or Low gear. But move the Gear Shift Knob to the left—then forward into the Reverse position.

UP THE HILLS.

Having three speeds (instead of just two as on the Model T Ford), the driver of the New Ford will often find it advantageous to use the Second or Intermediate speed, instead of trying to "hang on" to high gear too long. An experienc-

(Continued on next page, Col. 4.)

INSURANCE REVENUES

(By K. S. RAMCHANDRA IYER.)

WHO ORIGINATED INSURANCE?

In the welcome address delivered by Mr. Lalji Naranji at the first Conference of Indian Insurance Companies, a very interesting piece of information was given by him that the origin of Insurance was in India. The quotation given by him is well-worth repetition and it runs as follows:—

"If we want a remote example nearer akin to our modern conception of the meaning of the word 'INSURANCE' we can turn to India where it is recorded in the 'Institutes of Manu,' which were compiled some time before the Christian Era, that in estimating the tax to be levied on the trader some consideration should be given to a well-known charge in the transit of goods for securing the goods carried."

That is to say that even thousands of years ago when Insurance was not even heard of in western countries, India at any rate had a crude form of insurance. Of course, during those times it must be admitted that there was more unity and cooperation among the people of this country, because, they depended for everything on the country itself.

That India had some of her wonderful textiles, for instance, Dacca Muslins, had her own Ship-building industry even over a hundred years ago and that in several ways, she was self-contained, history bears ample testimony. There were as brave and efficient sea-men in the Indian community as we find in any other country in the world. Even to-day, in spite of the Shipping industry having ceased to exist there is a class of Indian Seamen who are inferior to none in their sea-faring capacity. It only requires a proper Indian Mercantile Marine with all that it connotes to bring in more and more of our people in this branch of industry. It was all competition and the business efficiency of the more practical westerner that was responsible for the extinction of the Ship-building industry in this country. In the same manner it was entirely due to the apathy and to the neglect of the people of this country that has been responsible for important business slipping away from the hands of the people of this country. Insurance was one of them. If during Manu's times, some form of insurance was prevalent and that it was entirely in the hands of the people, how is it that in the 20th Century we find that this business was the practical monopoly of non-Indian companies even a few years ago. It was all neglect and apathy of the people again.

PIONEER INDIAN INSURANCE

Talking of general Insurance companies alone, for a long time there was only one company doing purely fire insurance business and confining its activities to the City of Bombay. We have in mind our good friend, the Indian Mercantile Insurance Co. Ltd. sponsored by the Hon'ble Sir Munmohandas Ramji who was its founder and has been its Chairman for well-nigh a quarter of a century. Sir Munmohandas, shrewd business-man as he is, did not want that his pet child should try experiments beyond the City of Bombay and until last year the 'Indian Mercantile' had not extended its business activities out of Bombay. It was only last year that a Branch was opened in Calcutta. Even then the company has confined its operations to purely Fire Insurance business. Slowly, steadily and even amidst conflagrations, the 'Indian Mercantile' has come to the forefront.

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON INSURANCE.

It was left to the post-war period for more and more insurance companies to be formed. The whole world, somehow or other, came to the conclusion that the insurance business was the one trade which should be developed by every country. The reasons for this attitude are not far to seek. During the wofld-war, which came all of a sudden and at a time when Insurance Companies were doing a world-wide business with contracts everywhere, many countries suddenly found themselves enemies, with the result that the Insurance Contracts ceased to exist with the beginning of the War. The result was that claims could not be got from many countries. Remembering this, at the conclusion of the War practically every country diverted its attention for the formation of Insurance Companies. Since 1918 even the smallest of States like Danzig and others, which had really no Insurance companies to speak of, started their Insurance Companies and slowly and steadily, barring few exceptions, all these companies are gaining ground, successfully displacing foreign insurance companies.

RAPID DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIA.

India, a conservative country usually, was not slow at any rate in this respect. In the year 1919, Bombay City alone was responsible for the formation of a number of companies. Still compared to the large number of companies formed in other countries, the seven companies started in this country for the transaction of general insurance business are a trifle. Yet other countries with a larger number of companies have been able to show better results than even the small number of Indian Insurance companies have been able to do, because of the fact that those countries solidly supported their Insurance Companies. It cannot be said that the success of Indian Insurance companies is not there. During the last 10 years, the Indian insuring public has been slowly transferring their business to Indian Insurance companies. But compared to the very large volume of business that is still being placed with non-Indian companies, the share that comes to Indian Insurance companies is negligible.

HOW MUCH DOES INDIA PAY FOR INSURANCE?

If we take some of the staple industries of this country it will be found that large amounts of premium are paid every year. Taking the Cotton Mill Industry of this City, although no figures are available, it will not be an exaggeration at all if we state here that the Cotton Millowners alone must be paying in premium to Fire Insurance Companies a sum not less than 30 lacs of rupees every year. There are 86 Mills in the City of Bombay, whose valuation alone must be over 50 crores of rupees. Over and above the Mills, there are stocks of cotton and finished products which must be enormous. Then there is the raw cotton itself. The City of Bombay every year receives cotton valued at over 60 crores of rupees. Taking insurance premium on this cotton alone, from the time they are sent to the Gin to the time they are stored in the Bombay Godowns, as much as about a crore of rupees must be going to the pockets of Insurance companies. There is the Seed Market and the Cloth Market whose merchants must be paying large sums to insurance companies by way of fire insurance premium. There are thousands of retail shops and retail merchants distributed throughout the City who must be paying an annual tribute to Fire Insurance companies. There are property holders, small factory owners and miscellaneous people, everyone of whom, some-how or other comes under the protective wings of the Insurance companies.

Coming to the Export Trade, annually 350 crores rupees worth of raw materials are exported from this country. The premium paid on these goods can easily be put down at 50 lacs of rupees. Then there are the motor cars. Taking that only one third of the motor cars in Bombay are insured, then 10 lacs of rupees every year must go as insurance premium.

So far, we have confined ourselves only to the City of Bombay. There are a large number of Mills in Ahmedabad and in other parts of the Bombay presidency. There must be a good deal of business in Calcutta, Karachi, Madras, Rangoon and other important centres. At least another four times the amount of insurance premium that Bombay is paying must be paid by the rest of the country put together. Unfortunately there is no data available at all so far as Insurance companies are concerned to find out how much premium on general business is being paid by several trades in the country. One has necessarily, therefore, to work these figures on an approximate basis. On a lowest estimate, it can be put down that India alone must be paying to Insurance companies in various shapes excepting life insurance, over 10 crores of rupees annually.

THE SHARE OF INDIAN COMPANIES.

How much percentage of this Indian Insurance companies get, can be better imagined than described. Indian Insurance companies are not getting even 5 per cent of this business, that is to say, that 95 per cent of the Insurance Premium of this country, in spite of the advent of Indian Insurance Companies, is still paid into the coffers of non-Indian Insurance companies. With a view, therefore, to draw the attention of the public that Indian Insurance companies should be supported, the Directors of the Indian Insurance companies conceived the idea of joint action. The result was the formation of the Indian Insurance Companies' Delegation in 1927. All the General Insurance Companies of Bombay combined together and a joint plan of action was chalked out and by group advertisement and articles in the press and by the issue of pamphlets, more than ordinary interest was created in the public mind. All the Trade Associations throughout the country were approached, and by resolutions passed by all these Associations and in other ways, the active sympathy and support of various trades were elicited. The result is reflected in increased business to all companies. Although much remains to be done it cannot be said that the results are not satisfactory. These can be distinctly better if more support is forthcoming.

AMERICAN ESTIMATES.

As an instance of damaging blunders in official estimates one may mention the estimate of the Ohio winter wheat crop in 1928. It was given out at 1,500,000 bushels instead of 900,000; and Chicago speculators lost heavily. And still more annoying was the fact that the mistake was discovered earlier in London than in America.

HOW TO DRIVE A MOTOR CAR

(Continued from previous page.)

ed driver never hesitates to use the two lower gears when climbing steep grades, pulling through sand or mud, or when making frequent starts and stops in congested city traffic. Running on ball bearings of the highest quality, the First and Second speeds of the New Ford are built for long, hard service. Never hesitate to use them, when adverse conditions make their use advisable.

When the car is climbing a long, steep grade, a slight adjustment of the Spark Lever (under the left-hand side of the steering wheel) will often make the engine run more smoothly and with greater power. The general rule is: "Move the Spark Lever up or away from you when climbing hills. And towards you as soon as the top of the hill has been passed."

DESCENDING HILLS.

When descending long grades, move the Throttle Lever (under the right-hand side of the steering wheel) away from you, up to the fully closed position. With the Clutch engaged (left foot pedal all the way back), allow the car to keep the engine running—thus using the engine as a brake. Just because the engine of the new Ford has such wonderful brakes, there is no reason for trying to wear them out unnecessarily.

On steep grades, the Second speed should be engaged "before" the descent is started. It is rather difficult for the novice at driving a gear shift car, to change from High gear to Second speed, when the car is descending a grade at a good rate of speed. It is practically never necessary to use First or Low speed as a brake on main travelled roads.

Now glance at the Gasoline Gauge, located on the dash, and notice how little gasoline you have used for all this driving.

MARQUETTE SHOW IN JODHPUR

RAJPUTANA MOTORS' GREAT SUCCESS.

Messrs. The Rajputana Motors of Jodhpur gave a very fine display of the new Marquette Car on the 21st of last month at Jodhpur at a Show which was well organised, and tactfully supervised by Messrs. Sangni Brothers, Partners of the Rajputana Motors, and one of the leading automobile dealers of Marwar. In one line was arranged a fleet of new Cars and on the other side a unmber of Trucks and Buses In the middle a Shamiana was pitched; under which was kept the beautifully coloured MARQUETTE CAR on a raised platform. The large number of guests including members of the Royal Family and the leading Officials of the State, were very favourably impressed. Among the notables were Maharaj Sri Ajit Singhji Sahib (His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur's younger brother) Maharaj Gurnan Singhji Sahib, Maharaj Sher Singhji Sahib, Maharaj Bijey Singhji Sahib, Maharaj Hanwant Singhji, Major Th. Pirthi Singhji Sahib, R. B. Col. Th. Dalpatsinghji Sahib, Capt. R. R. Hanut Singhji, Mr. and Mrs. Baumgartner, Mr. A. P. Cox, etc., etc., His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, who is a very keen sportsman and motorist, had very kindly promised to honour the Rajputana Motors by his presence, but being indisposed just then could not do so.

THE WORKING OF COMPANIES

REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS.

BERAR MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The Report and Accounts of the Berar Manufacturing Co., Ltd., for the year ended 31st March 1929, show a profit of Rs. 65,667, to which is to be added Rs. 36,462, this being the amount brought forward from the previous year, making in all Rs. 1,02,129 available for distribution. The Directors have recommended the distribution of profits as follows:—

	Rs.
Dividend of Rs. 15 per share (7½ per cent).	41,250
Depreciation Fund ..	40,000
Bonus to Office Staff ..	5,000
To carry over	15,879

The Buildings and Machinery have been insured for Rs. 26,47,700 and the Stock-in-Trade for Rs 8,80,000.

The Balance Sheet may be analysed as follows:—

Liabilities.	Rs.
Capital	5,50,000
Reserve Funds ..	4,85,700
Depreciation Fund ..	13,38,300
Secured Loans ..	6,58,100
Other Liabilities ..	1,72,400
Profit Account ..	1,02,100
Assets.	
Land and Building ..	6,17,900
Machinery and Fittings ..	14,31,200
Stock-in-Trade ..	10,82,800
Debts and Advances ..	1,37,900
Cash	36,100

The Profit and Loss Account shows:—

Expenses.	Rs.
Cotton and Yarn ..	10,80,200
Stores and Coal ..	2,09,200
Wages and Salaries ..	3,15,400
Interest ..	45,100
Insurance ..	27,800
Agent's Commission ..	30,000
Miscellaneous ..	39,100
Profit for the year ..	65,700
Receipts.	
Yarn ..	6,81,100
Cloth ..	11,13,700
Miscellaneous ..	17,700

The Directors of the Company are: Sir M. B. Dadabhoy, Sir Bisesardass Daga, Sir D. E. Wacha, G. H. Mehta, C. I. Parekh, L. H. Daga and D. J. Registrar. The Manging Agents are Kastoorchand Dadabhoy & Co.

MODEL MILLS NAGPUR, LTD.

The Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1929 show a profit of Rs. 3,43,827. The Directors recommend that the entire amount be transferred to the Depreciation Fund, which will then stand at Rs. 16,01,600 and thus materially diminish the difference between the subscribed capital and the capital actually involved in property during the boom period. The Company is fully insured.

The Balance Sheet may be analysed as follows:—

Liabilities.	Rs.
Capital	94,91,900
Depreciation Fund Account ..	12,57,700
Reserve for Debts ..	75,300
Secured Loans ..	12,99,200
Unsecured Loans ..	65,79,500
Other Liabilities ..	3,65,900
Profit Account ..	3,43,800
Assets	
Land and Buildings ..	42,61,100
Machinery and Fittings ..	77,39,300
Commission on Shares.	89,000
Stores ..	2,56,400
Stock-in-Trade ..	48,09,500
Debts and Advances ..	8,84,100
Cash ..	72,700

The Profit and Loss Account shows:—

Expenses.	Rs.
Cotton and Yarn ..	36,75,400
Stores and Coal ..	4,18,700
Salaries and Wages ..	9,52,300
Interest ..	4,52,000
Insurance ..	35,600
Miscellaneous ..	85,900
Receipts.	
Cloth ..	39,12,800
Yarn ..	21,67,700
Miscellaneous ..	11,900

The Directors of the Company are: Sir D. M. Petit, Sir C. Jehangir, A. J. Raymond, Sir Besesardass Daga, Sir Munmohandass Ramji, S. Askuran, B. N. Gamudia, Sir M. B. Dadabhoy and L. H. Daga. The Managing Agents are: Bansilal Abirchand Dadabhoy & Co.

The continued profits are a gratifying feature and the Company is sure to pay dividends at an early date.

TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD.

The Report and Accounts of the Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd., for the 8 months ended 31st March 1929, shows a revenue loss of Rs. 39,479 on the turnover of Rs. 26,66,290. Of this loss Rs. 12,387 being non-recurring charges, the manufacturing loss is Rs. 27,092. On account of the shortage of copra during the monsoon, they have to import it from Ceylon but the import duty of Rs. 69 per ton raises prices very high. They have applied to Government for its removal. They have sold their Colombo land for Rs. 60,000, involving a capital loss of Rs. 51,004. A part of their fleet has been disposed off and they hope to sell the mapor portion of the rest before long.

The Balance Sheet may be analysed as follows:—

Liabilities.	Rs.
Paid-up Capital ..	44,01,200
Secured Loans ..	10,20,000
Unsecured Loans ..	3,00,000
Other liabilities ..	1,63,500
Assets.	
Land and Buildings ..	16,42,300
Machinery ..	22,53,800
Stores and Dead Stock.	9,00,200
Stock-in-Trade ..	8,55,300
Debts and Advances ..	1,20,600
Investments ..	6,700
Cash ..	16,300
Loss on sale of land ..	51,000
Loss on Revenue Account ..	39,500

The Profit and Loss Account shows as follows:—

Expenses.	Rs.
Cost of materials and Charges at works	33,34,000
Interest ..	42,700
Bombay Office ..	34,700
Shipping, Insurance, Distribution, etc. ..	1,79,400
Receipts.	
Sale of Products ..	35,21,600
Estate Revenues ..	13,600
Miscellaneous ..	16,300
Loss ..	39,500

The Company report that their new scheme for improvement is [illegible] and results.

NEW FLOTATIONS

BOMBAY SUBURBAN ELECTRIC SUPPLY, LTD.

This Company has been formed with an authorised capital of Rs. 50,00,000, divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, the present issue being of 17,00 shares only. Of this 11,000 shares are to be allotted credited as fully paid-up to Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co. and Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., the vendors to the Company, as part consideration for the properties, the balance of consideration being payable in cash, about Rs. 1,00,000 in all. As further shares are issued, the vendors are to get one-tenth of these allotted to them, credited fully paid. The Company takes over the Bombay Suburban Electric Licence of 1926 from the Vendors as also all their works and other properties. The capital expenditure on this concern till 31st August 1929 has been Rs. 9,73,420.

The 3,000 shares now offered for subscription have been underwritten by Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co. and Callendar's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd. These two firms are also entitled to nominate one director each to the board.

The present directors are: F. C. Annesley and E. C. Reid, (both of Killick Nixon & Co.), J. P. Bradshaw (of Callendar's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd.), M. S. Captain, and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.

THE PRABHAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

This Company which was registered last year with an authorised capital of Rs. 2,00,000 to do insurance business of all kinds all over India, has already collected enough subscriptions to deposit the necessary securities with Government and start operations in Life Assurance. Business will be formally inaugurated on Dusserah day, when a large amount will be collected as premia on policies. The head office is in Bombay but branches and agencies will be started all over India, the main field of operations being, however, the Deccan and Karnataka, where Insurance offers a large field open for exploitation.

The managing agent's firm, Parakram and Co., is constituted of Mr. Venkatesh A. Walkar, a prominent Banker in Hubli, and Mr. B. L. Thosar, a Public Accountant in Bombay, who are both directors of the new Company. Mr. Walkar, is not only a wealthy Banker who is in intimate touch with all the Sirdars and Jagirdars of the Deccan and Karnatak, but has also been long a pushful insurance agent for several important companies before. His vast influence is sure to bring in large business. Mr. Thosar, as an Accountant, knows most of the local Indian firms. Among the other directors mention must be made of Mr. N. B. Chandrachud, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., of Poona, having considerable influence there, and also of Mr. Syed Munawar, B.A., M.L.C., of the Servants of India Society, and Mr. S. L. Silam, B.A., LL.B., a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

The agencies are to be organised by Mr. J. M. Roy, who has had an experience of the business for over 10 years, having been formerly a representative of the Oriental Government Securities Life Assurance Co., and also been on the staff of Messrs Cowasji Dinshaw Brothers, Insurance Department. He will start operations in Bengal, Assam, Bihar, United Provinces, Orissa

DIVIDENDS

Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.:—
Rs. 15 per preference share, (6 per cent.) less tax.
Rs. 12-8-0 per ordinary share, (5 per cent.) tax free.

* * * *

Berar Manufacturing Co., Ltd.:—
Rs. 15 per share, (7 1|2 per cent.) tax pree.

* * * * *

New India Assurance Co., Ltd:—
Re. 1 per share (6 2|3 per cent.) tax free.

MISCELLANEOUS

Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Co., Ltd., 13, Bank Street, Bombay, have been appointed Agents for the "Rousseau" Crucibles, Foundry equipment, etc., and "Rex" Grindlay Wheels—manufactured by Messrs. Fernand Espvi, London.

* * * *

The Kliene Patent Flooring Co. (India) Ltd., Ballard Estate, want an agent in Kathiawar and Gujerat for the Kliene hollow brick floor and terrace construction.

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Marshall, Sons & Co. (India) Ltd., have opened a branch office at Karachi under the charge of a senior member of their Bombay staff. The Karachi address will be "Finlay House," McLeod Road.

MEETINGS

Currimbhoy Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd., to consider voluntary liquidation. 8th October.

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Mathradas Mills Ltd., to consider annual report and accounts. 7th October.

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Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., to consider annual report and accounts. 7th October.

* * * * *

Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., to consider annual report and accounts. 8th October.

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New Prince of Wales Press Co., Ltd., to consider annual report and accounts. 10th October.

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Edward Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (in voluntary liquidation) to consider progress of liquidation. 24th October.

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Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd., to consider annual report and accounts. 4th October.

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Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd., to consider annual report and accounts. 4th October.

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Fazulbhoy Mills Ltd., to consider annual report and accounts. 4th October.

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Crescent Mills Co., Ltd., to consider annual report and accounts. 4th October.

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Pearl Mills Ltd., to consider annual report and accounts. 4th October.

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Bradbury Mills Ltd., to consider annual report and accounts. 7th October.

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Kastoorchand Mills Co., Ltd., to consider annual report and accounts. 7th October.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TRADE & ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1939. REGD. NEWSPAPER NO. B 1554.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES

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CONCRETE ROADS IN INDIA. Published by the Concrete Association of India, Telephone Building, Fort, Bombay.

Every traveller who has gone out of the capital cities knows only too well how much the roads in this country need improvement; even in cities like Bombay a good many of the roads are so poorly made that the vehicles passing over them suffer considerably. Many towns cannot yet boast of one mile of good road surface, while the highways and trunk roads will take another generation to deserve their names. Good road surfaces are an essential for modern transport.

"A road constructed of concrete has actually a solid artificial surface which combines smoothness with strength. Being rigid, it does not displace to form waves, ruts or potholes in the surface, which will produce impact from the heavy wheel loads passing over them. The effect of heavy wheel loads on a concrete slab is uniformly distributed over a greater area than is possible with other types of road," so says "Concrete Roads in India," a recent publication issued by the Concrete Association of India which has been formed to promote the use of Portland cement.

This is a well written and fully illustrated publication on the uses of concrete for road making. We are given the details of the Bates Road Test, which was used in America to find out the type of road best suited for modern traffic. Then there is a chapter on the four necessary qualities in a concrete road, strength, resistance to abrasion, freedom from cracking and a non-slippery surface. Then follow paras on tractive resistance, safety, effect of climate, mountain roads, costs, foundations. Numerous illustrations and specifications are also given of concrete roads all over India which have proved successful.

* * * *

THE NEW JAPAN YEAR BOOK. Published by the New Japan Publishing Co., Tokyo, Japan.

The industrial and commercial development of Japan has been the envy of Indian business men for more than a generation now. A country that was no better than India only seventy years ago is now so far ahead that she is held up as an example for our emulation.

What the present position of Japan is in Trade and Industry can be best understood by a perusal of the volume under review. In its 400 pages one gets varied information on Oversea Trade, Insurance, Finance, Electrical, Mechanical and other Engineering Industries, Textiles, Agriculture, Forests, etc. Short accounts are also given of the leading business houses and associations in the country. Japan has 49,000 factories employing 1,700,000 work people, 11,500 miles of railways, and 3,300 ships with a tonnage of 3,700,000. In the first half of 1928 as much as 840 million Yen (130 Rs. eq. 100 Yen) was invested in new enterprises. The funds in the form of securities total now 1,447 million yen; As regards companies, their authorised capital is 16,474 million yen, the paid up capital is 11,156 million yen, and their total reserves are 2,488 million yen. Insurance money amounts to 23,944 million yen. The articles are all written by authorities, principally high officials of Government, trade organisations or of leading business firms.

VACANCIES ADVERTISED

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER:—The Public Works Department of the United Provinces, Irrigation Branch, want an Assistant Electrical Engineer for the Ganges Canal Hydro-Electric Scheme. Salary of Rs. 725 to Rs. 1,375 plus conveyance allowance and also overseas pay. Applications must reach by 12th November.

* * * * *

POWER HOUSE SUPERINTENDENT:—A Superintendent for a power house of the Gauhati Electric Supply Corporation (1927) Ltd., on a salary of Rs. 200—10—400, is wanted by Wilson & Roy, Consulting Engineers, Wellington Street, Calcutta.

* * * * *

CIVIL ENGINEER:—An Agency Engineer is wanted for the Orissa Feudatory States to undertake the design and construction of roads, buildings, bridges, irrigation and electrical projects. Salary is Rs. 1,200—50—1,300. Applications to reach the Political Agent and Commissioner, Orissa Feudatory States, Sambalpur, by 15 November.

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BRIDGE ENGINEER.—An Engineer to build a bridge across the Cauvery is required by S. [illegible] Iyer, 81, Marine Road, Bombay.

ENGINEER:—The Public Services Commission want an Assistant Engineer (Inspection) for the Indian Stores Department on Rs. 500—50—750. Candidates must specialise in the Construction of Steel Rolling Stock. Applications should reach the Secretary at Simla before 15th October.

* * * * *

MUNICIPAL ENGINEER.—The Dhulia City Municipality want an Engineer, B.E. or L.C.E., on salary of Rs. 150—200—250 plus conveyance allowance of Rs. 75. Previous experience in management of Water Works essential. Applications to reach Shaik Abdul Kadir, the President, before 31st October.

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BANK SECRETARIES:—The Agricultural Bank of India Ltd., 15, Lyon Street, Calcutta, wants Provincial Secretaries with Banking experience at Bombay and Calcutta. Salaries Rs. 250—10—300 plus allowances.

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[illegible] INSPECTION SUPERINTENDENT: [illegible] Corporation [illegible] for the [illegible] of salary of [illegible] the [illegible] Applications [illegible] Secretary [illegible]

Smooth-on Iron Cement

The best and most effective Cement for preventing leakage in Pipe-Joints; it [illegible] Cracks, Holes and Porous places, [illegible] Indispensable to Engineers, Workshop People, Iron Foundries.

Supplied in different grades according to the nature of the work and can be used for hot or cold work. Specially suitable for Iron, Steel, Brass, Copper, Lead, Aluminum, either alone or as a filling compound under the patch plate.

It is specially valuable for castings just to fill up the Pores and Holes. It ensures tightness of Joints at all temperatures.

For prices and particulars apply to Sole Agents and Representatives in India :—

THOMPSON & GIDLEY Ltd.,

Khatau Building,
Old Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Oil & Gas Engines

FOR ALL PURPOSES

CROSSLEY BROTHERS LTD.

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BOMBAY.

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